

ТЫЛ и СНАБЖЕНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ ВООРУЖЕННЫХ СИЛ

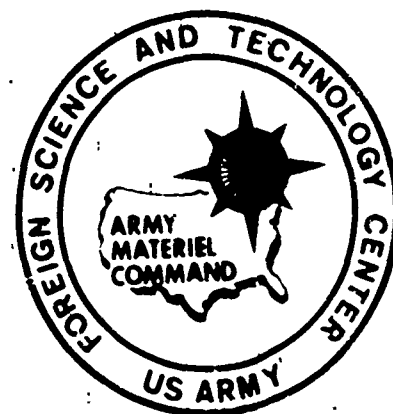
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REAR and SUPPLY
of the SOVIET ARMED FORCES

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The following definitions apply for the transliterated organizational entities included in the text:

- chast'** [voinskaya chast'] - Administrative, line, and supply unit (yedinita) of the [branches] of troops, which has a number and banner, e.g., a regiment, separate battalion (batal'on, division) and troop organizations equal to them.
- ob''yedineniye** [operativnoye ob''yedineniye] - Large-scale unification of various soyedineniye of the branches of troops, which is nonpermanent in composition and is intended to conduct operations in a war.
- podrazdeleniye** Troop unit of permanent organization and homogeneous composition in each branch of troops, which unit forms a larger podrazdeleniye or a chast'.
- soyedineniye** [soyedineniye voyskovoye] -- Combination (soyedineniye) of several chast' of one or various branches of troops into a permanent organization (division, brigade, or corps), headed by a command and a staff and including chast' and podrazdeleniye of auxiliary troops and services necessary for combat operations.

Source: Russian-English Dictionary of Operational, Tactical and General Military Terms, 1958

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PLANS OF GREAT CREATIVITY

The year 1972, the second year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, is constantly picking up speed. The powerful creative energy of our people -- the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the working intelligentsia, and the personnel of the Army and Navy -- is directed at creating a magnificent program to struggle for new successes in communist construction, as worked out by the 24th CPSU Congress. Each day brings joyful news about the successful fulfillment of the quotas outlined for the second year of the five-year plan. And advanced production collectives in many units of the national economy, having completed the 1971 plan ahead of time, in December were already working for the current year.

The Soviet people are gratified by the successes achieved in the first year of the five-year plan. Our industry produced more than five billion rubles of additional product. The gross grain harvest was approximately 180 million tons. As was planned, the real income of the population increased markedly.

The decisions of the recently held Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet evoked an enormous influx of energy and working enthusiasm among the Soviet people.

The plenum basically approved the drafts of the 1971-1975 state plan for the development of the Soviet national economy, the 1972 state plan for the development of the Soviet national economy and the 1972 state budget, and decreed that they be presented for review by a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The plenum heard the report of the Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "On the International Activities of the CPSU Central Committee Since the 24th Party Congress." The decree which was passed unanimously approved and fully supported the work done by the Central Committee Politburo to carry out the foreign policy program propounded by the congress.

The subsequently held Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet examined and unanimously approved the Ninth Five-Year Plan which became a law and

specific program for the creative efforts and fruitful labor of the Soviet people. The session also discussed and approved the 1972 plan for the development of the national economy and the 1972 budget.

The decisions of the Central Committee Plenum and the Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet are due proof of the great vital force of the socialist system, and of the growing influence of our state on the entire course of world events. The atmosphere of complete unanimity in which the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet were held was a clear expression of the unlimited authority of the communist party among the broad masses, an expression of the inseparable bond between the party and the people, an expression of the unity of their interests and goals, and of the readiness of the Soviet people by unstinting labor to carry out the vision of our party.

The Ninth Five-Year Plan which has been compiled in accord with the theses put forward in the Report of the CPSU Central Committee in the 24th Party Congress, and in the congress resolution and directives sets important goals in the advancement of Soviet society along the path to communism, the construction of its material and technical base, and the strengthening of the economic and defense might of the nation. This plan is the fruit of the collective wisdom of the party and the people, and the result of the enormous work done under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and by the planning bodies and departments of the USSR and union republics, the trade unions, and scientific institutions. The plan considers many proposals from worker collectives, individual workers, kolkhoz members, specialists and scientists. All of this has made it possible to more fully reflect the urgent needs of our society in the plan quotas. The democratic nature of our social system is also fully manifested in this.

The plan has been worked out fully for the years, the ministries, departments and union republics. The accurate, complete and enterprising fulfillment of the yearly quotas by each national economic sector, by each enterprise, by each kolkhoz and by each sovkhos determines the successful fulfillment of the entire five-year plan, the scale of which is truly grandiose. Suffice it to say that over the five years, national income is to increase by almost 39 percent. The production of industrial product will rise by 47 percent, and agricultural product from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes (calculated per 100 hectares of agricultural land), by approximately one-third. The real per capita income of the population should rise by 30.8 percent. The social consumption funds will increase by more than 40 percent.

The following figures convincingly show the great prospects for the economic development of the nation. In 1975, the value of all the fixed capital in the national economy will be more than one trillion rubles. The annual volume of industrial product in monetary units will reach almost 550 billion rubles. The generating of electric power will exceed one trillion kilowatt hours. Around 150 million tons of steel will be cast. Petroleum output will be approximately 500 million tons. Cement production

will reach a level of 125 million tons. More than 11 billion square meters of textiles will be produced, and over 830 million pairs of leather footwear. By the end of the five-year plan, the gross grain harvest should exceed 200 million tons, while meat production will reach approximately 16 million tons, milk 100 million tons and eggs 52 billion.

An extensive program of capital construction is to be carried out. This will make it possible to significantly improve the location of the productive forces, and to accelerate the development of the eastern and northern regions of the nation which are rich in natural resources.

In accord with the main tasks of the five-year plan which envisages a significant rise in the material and cultural standard of living of the people, on the basis of high development rates of socialist production, a rise in production effectiveness, an increase in scientific and technical progress and an acceleration in the growth of labor productivity, major tasks of social development are to be solved. The program for raising prosperity involves all aspects of the material and spiritual life of the population. The necessary material and financial resources have been allocated for further increasing employee wages, pensions, scholarships, as well as benefits from the social consumption funds.

The five-year plan has been perceived by all Soviet people as a vital and close cause. In approving the program of the five-year plan, the Soviet people are full of conviction to achieve the planned goals in all areas of economic and cultural construction, year in and year out to move constantly forward, and to constantly achieve more. Certainly, the fulfillment of the taut program of the five-year plan requires great efforts by the Soviet people, a mobilization of all their creative capabilities, and an energetic struggle for technical progress and product quality.

The mobilization of all Soviet people to struggle to fulfill the set plans, to make the most rational and productive use of the labor, material and financial resources, and to fight against waste, mismanagement and extravagance is one of the most important directions in the daily activities of the party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Thriftiness and concern for spending public wealth with the greatest benefit are one of the most important principles in socialist management. "We should economize as much as possible," taught V. I. Lenin. He urged us to keep track of money accurately and conscientiously, to manage economically, and to be constantly concerned for raising labor productivity. This legacy of Lenin's lies at the basis of the party's economic policy and the labor efforts of the people.

At the present stage of communist construction and under the conditions of the gigantic scale of the national economy, each percent of an increase in labor productivity, a reduction in material intensiveness or an increase in capital return provides an enormous economic gain. For example, a one percent rise in labor productivity during the Ninth Five-Year Plan means an increase of more than three billion rubles in national income, while a one percent

reduction in material intensiveness provides a savings of 3-4 billion rubles. A one percent increase in the capital return is the equivalent of producing 6 billion rubles of additional product. For this reason, a rise in labor productivity, a savings in raw products, materials, fuel, electric power, a careful attitude toward equipment, machine tools, technology and to all the property of the people as well as a reduction in equipment stoppages are a very important matter for each Soviet person.

The nationwide socialist competition and the patriotic movement of shockworkers of the Ninth Five-Year Plan which has developed throughout the nation upon the initiative of the Muscovites and Leningraders serves as a powerful motivating force in raising the economy, it is a concrete expression of a conscientious communist attitude toward labor, and is a clear manifestation of the creative activities of millions of workers. At present, when the Soviet people are preparing to celebrate a significant anniversary, the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the socialist competition everywhere is assuming a broader and broader scope. The sum of specific individual obligations accepted by the workers in the towns and villages, as well as the obligations of the individual production collectives merge into a universal obligation of the multinational family of Soviet peoples, that is, let us fulfill the five-year plan! This unanimous drive brings the fraternal peoples of our vast motherland even closer together; they see in the five-year plan a living embodiment of the unshakeable friendship, mutual aid and collaboration of the socialist nations.

Soviet military personnel have an exceptionally important role in fulfilling the great creative plans and all the measures outlined and being carried out by the party. In studying the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, the decrees and materials of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Third Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet military personnel are full of a high sense of responsibility for carrying out the tasks entrusted by the communist party in the Armed Forces, that is, all that has been created by the people must be properly defended. This is a very great and responsible task. From the personnel of all the types of Armed Forces, it requires daily intense work in mastering military skills, high organization, discipline, vigilance and a constant readiness to engage in battle and to provide a decisive and complete defeat of any enemy who dares encroach on the Soviet homeland.

Imperialism was and remains the source and cause of wars. During the lifetime of just one generation, it has engulfed mankind in two devastating world wars. And now, due to the fault of the reactionary circles in the imperialist states, and above all the United States, there is a danger of a new war occurring. Wars have already broken out in Southeast Asia where the American armed forces and their South Vietnamese puppets are endeavoring by fire and sword to suppress the aspiration of the peoples for peace and progress. A difficult situation also remains in the Near East. Here the Israeli extremists encouraged by the U. S. imperialists and international Zionism, are continuing the occupation of the captured territories of the Arab nations. There is trouble in a number of other regions of the world.

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Our party steadfastly and constantly defends the vital interests of the Soviet people and the cause of peace and socialism. The Soviet people and all the progressive people of the world severely condemn the aggressors, and support the just cause of the workers in other nations in their struggle for liberty and independence.

A constant strengthening of the defense capability of the Soviet state and a proper execution of the tasks confronting each Soviet military man are one of the essential factors providing favorable external conditions for communist construction in our nation and the development of the socialist nations, as well as for the liberation struggle of peoples. The party has been constantly concerned for strengthening the military might of the Soviet Armed Forces. It gives enormous significance to the ideological strengthening of the personnel, and to developing in them a Marxist-Leninist ideology as well as high morale, political, psychological and military qualities. The source of the invincible forces, creativity and inspiration of our military personnel is in communist ideological loyalty, awareness, belief in the people and in the cause of the Leninist party. Ideological loyalty and political maturity are the foundation of all the other qualities necessary for a true fighter. Political awareness serves as the basis of the morale of the troops, and to a significant degree victory in modern war depends upon it. In organizing training and indoctrination in the troop collectives, one must constantly remember instruction of V. I. Lenin that victory ultimately is determined by the state of morale among those masses who are to shed their blood on the battlefield.

Soviet military personnel has successfully completed the 1971 training year which was carried out under the motto "The Year of the 24th CPSU Congress -- a Year of Standing Training and Service," and now with enormous tenacity and endeavor are carrying out the tasks related to the plans of the current year. In the Army and Navy, as throughout the nation, the socialist competition is developing wider and wider to achieve high results in military and political training, and to properly celebrate the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The initiator of this was the personnel of the Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment of the Guards Order of Lenin, Twice Red Banner, Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Proletarskaya, Moscow-Minsk Motorized Rifle Division of the Baltic Military District. The initiative of the guardsmen has been picked up by the troops of the chast and ships in all the military districts, troop groups and fleets. The competition is being carried out under the motto "All That the People Have Created Must Be Reliably, Carefully and Steadfastly Defended!"

These January days are the peak season for winter training. Exercises are being carried out in the training classrooms, on the field, at airfields and on the expanses of the sea. The soldiers and sailors, the NCOs, the officers, generals and admirals day in and day out are learning military skills, they are learning what will be needed in real combat. They are well aware that as long as we live in a troubled world, we must keep our powder dry and to have our weapons ready for combat.

Along with the personnel of the combat chast and ships, the rear specialists also master the art of military affairs. Their basic efforts are directed at mastering their military profession and at constantly being ready to carry out the missions related to the material, technical and medical support for the troops and forces of the fleet. The exercises which have been conducted in the military districts, troop groups and fleets have shown that the personnel of the rear podrazdeleniye and services as well as the crews of the auxiliary vessels are working skillfully and energetically, demonstrating high capabilities, physical strength and endurance. It is a pleasure to note that from exercise to exercise, from one field exercise to the next, their military skills and the ability to carry out their functional duties under various conditions in a combat situation are constantly growing. This is a dependable guarantee that the tasks which must be carried out by the personnel of the rear chast, podrazdeleniye and services of all the types of Armed Forces will be successfully carried out.

The commanders, the political bodies and the party organizations are conducting extensive and diverse work to explain to the personnel the decisions of the communist party and the Soviet government, and they are mobilizing all the personnel and employees of the rear podrazdeleniye and services to unstinting military efforts. The communists set the example in training and work. The recently held meeting of the party activists from the Staff and rear administrations of the Ministry of Defense, in discussing the results of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the party organizations, unanimously approved the plenum decree "On the International Activities of the CPSU Central Committee Since the 24th Party Congress," as well as the domestic and foreign policy of the communist party and the Soviet government. The meeting determined the specific measures to further raise the role of the party organizations in the rear bodies to carry out the missions confronting them.

Our glorious communist party is leading the Soviet people along the Leninist path to new victories in communist construction. Its wise leadership, its unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and the close unity between the party and people are an inexhaustible source of our strength and a guarantee for the successful implementation of the set plans.

Soviet military personnel is standing duty vigilantly, they closely guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and are always ready to honorably carry out their patriotic and international duty.

THE MAIN TASK OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

By Docent, Candidate of Economic
Sciences P. Ul'yanov

The great advantage of socialism is that social production under this system is carried out in the interests of the fullest satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the workers. Socialism and the growth of the prosperity of the people are inseparable concepts. The vital force of this social system, its progressiveness and its immeasurable superiority over the capitalist system consist in the ability to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the working masses.

In determining the tasks of economic construction, the communist party has always proceeded from the economic laws of socialism, and from the vital interests of the workers, but at the same time it has also considered the particular features of each development stage of the nation. The highest goal of social production under socialism is to raise the prosperity of the people, but for a protracted period of time, the possibilities for solving this problem were limited. The forces and means had to be concentrated on the most primary matter, that is, strengthening the economic independence of the socialist nation and its defense capability. The very existence of the Soviet government depended on this. The situation is now quite different. At present the possibilities for raising the prosperity of the Soviet people have grown significantly wider. In our nation, a developed socialist society has been built, and strong economic potential has been created. In 1970 alone, the USSR produced approximately double the industrial product than during all the prewar five-year plans, taken together.

The 24th CPSU Congress posed a substantial rise in the prosperity of the workers as the main task of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. "The Ninth Five-Year Plan," said the Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in the report to the Congress, "should become an important stage in the further advancement of Soviet society along the path to communism, in the construction of its material and technical base, and in strengthening the economic and defense might of the nation. The main task of the five-year plan is to bring about a significant rise in the material and cultural standard of living on the basis of high development rates of socialist production, a rise in its effectiveness, greater scientific and technical progress, and an acceleration in the growth of labor productivity."

The historic significance of the 24th CPSU Congress is that it outlined a broad program of social measures aimed at raising the prosperity of all strata of the population, and at gradually bringing the standard of living of the urban and rural inhabitants closer together on the basis, first of all, of leveling the labor productivity level in industry and agriculture, and on the basis of creating better conditions for labor and recreation, for the all-round development of the capabilities and creative activities of the Soviet people and for indoctrinating the younger generation.

A rise in the prosperity of the people is a task which is very diverse in its content and significance. It would be extremely wrong to approach this problem from purely consumer considerations. A rise in the amount of material goods serves as a most important prerequisite for the development of human capabilities, for the flourishing of the individual, for improving material production, for the development of science, technology and culture, as well as for social progress.

As is known, the possibilities for the growth of the prosperity of the people are not realized by themselves. This requires hard work which is the source of all riches. Only the growth of labor productivity in each work area and a rise in the effectiveness of social production will make it possible to raise the prosperity of the people.

The successful fulfillment of the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the most important economic and social indexes created real opportunities for a further rise in the material and cultural standard of living of the people. The real per capita income increased by 33 percent during the Eighth Five-Year Plan, in comparison with the planned 30 percent. The communist party and the Soviet people were able to successfully carry out a most complicated task, that is, to combine a further development of the national economy and strengthening of the nation's defenses with a significant increase in the prosperity of the workers.

The broad and all-encompassing program for raising the prosperity of the Soviet people, as outlined by the 24th CPSU Congress, proceeds from a consideration of objective conditions. The distribution of material goods in a socialist society is subordinate to the laws of expanded reproduction. K. Marx in his Critique of the Gotha Program refuted the demagogic assertion of Lassalle that in a socialist society, each worker should receive an "unrestricted labor income," that is, be able to use all social product for personal consumption.

Aggregate social product is the means of production and the consumer goods produced by society over a definite period. And in order to carry out reproduction, approximately one-half must be subtracted for replacing the means of production consumed during this time. Thus, we must replace the consumed coal, steel, iron, seed, fertilizers, the worn-out machines, and so forth.

National income remains after subtracting the replacement fund from aggregate social product. National income is the newly created value in the

sectors of material production. It is a general index of social reproduction, and the material basis for the further development of production, for strengthening the defense capability of the nation, and for raising the prosperity of the workers. High growth rates of national income are characteristic for socialism. The total volume of national income during the Eighth Five-Year Plan increased by 41 percent, and was the enormous amount of 1,166,000,000,000 rubles. In order to gain a notion of how great this figure is, let us remember that national income in the Seventh Five-Year Plan was 840 billion rubles, and during the five years before the war (1936-1940) it was only 154 billion rubles.¹ Around three-quarters of the national income created during the years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan went into consumption.

The development of social production in combination with an increase in the standard of living of the people and the growth of accumulation and consumption is a natural pattern for socialism. By 1975, Soviet national income should increase by 38.6 percent in comparison with 1970. This will make it possible to significantly increase the consumption fund and the accumulation fund. Here, one of the characteristic features of the Ninth Five-Year Plan is the increase in the share of national income going into consumption. This is a real basis for raising the standard of living of the workers during the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

The social program which has been elaborated by the 24th Party Congress is a complex of major economic and social measures encompassing the entire population in the nation. A rise in the real income of the workers is a most important measure in the area of increasing their prosperity. As before, the basic source for the growth of income will be wages, that is the earnings of the manual and white-collar workers and the income of the kolkhoz members from the nationalized sector of the farm. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan, wages, in accord with the quantity and quality of labor, will continue to be upgraded. The wages of manual and white-collar workers should rise by an average of 22.4 percent. It is envisaged that real per capita income will rise by 30.8 percent.

The rise in wages will provide three-quarters of the entire increase in the real income of the population. During the years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, minimum wages will rise to 70 rubles a month, and the rates and salaries will be increased for the medium-paid employee categories engaged in industry, transportation and other sectors of material production. There are also plans to raise the wages of teachers, physicians and medical personnel, and the workers in a number of other specialties. The wages surpayments in the eastern and northern regions of the nation will be increased, and the additional pay for night work will be significantly increased. As a result, average monthly wages for workers, engineers, technicians and white-collar personnel will reach almost 150 rubles in 1975, and considering the benefits from the social funds, exceed 200 rubles a month.

These measures will be carried out gradually according to the regions

¹ All data are given in comparable 1965 prices.

of the nation and the sectors of the economy, in accord with their significance and as the economic conditions are created. Thus, in 1971, the minimum wages has already been increased to 70 rubles, and at the same time the rates and salaries of minimum-paid employees in rail transport have been raised, and the rates for agricultural equipment operators have been increased. The introduction of the new minimum wage and the increase in the rates and salaries for the medium-paid employees will be completed in 1975. All of these measures involve a total of around 90 million employees.

Along with the measures to increase minimum wages, income tax for employees earning up to 70 rubles a month will be eliminated, and the amount of taxes on wages up to 90 rubles a month will be reduced by more than one-third. As of 1974, that is, six years ahead of time, we will begin the early retirement of the bonds of the state loans held by the public.

Housing construction is being carried out widely in the nation. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, around 60 billion rubles were spent for this, and 11,350,000 apartments were built. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan, housing construction will gain even broader scope. Housing will be built with a total area of 580 million square meters. It is intended to introduce new plans which excel in more convenient layout, better equipment and finishing of the apartments.

Great attention will also be given to improving the public amenities in the population points. Over the five years, for example, 17-18 million apartments will be centrally supplied with gas. The level of central gas supply for housing in cities will be 65-75 percent. Central water supply will be introduced in 700 cities and settlements.

An improvement in domestic services for the population is an important index for raising the prosperity of the Soviet people. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan, a significant improvement in the quality of domestic services and an increase in their volume are planned, the demand of the workers for all types of services will be more fully satisfied, and the time for filling orders will be reduced. Domestic services will develop as a major mechanized sector.

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan significant changes will also occur in the area of bringing the standard of living of the urban and rural population closer together. On the basis of raising labor productivity on the kolkhozes, the earnings of the kolkhoz members will come closer to the wages of the corresponding categories of sovkhos workers. Even in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, a guaranteed wage was introduced on the kolkhozes on the level of the wage rates and salaries of the sovkhos workers, while social security for the kolkhoz members was improved. In 1970, in comparison with 1965, the monetary and in-kind income of the kolkhoz members from the nationalized sector of the farm increased by 42 percent. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan, their monthly wages will rise to 98 rubles.

The providing of amenities in the rural population points will be continued, and road construction and regular bus communications will be enlarged. The level of central gas supply to rural housing will reach

40-50 percent. There are also plans to provide a more rapid rise in retail trade in the countryside. The supply of goods for the population in rural localities will be improved, while the trade, purchasing and production activities of the consumer cooperatives will be broadened. Cultural and domestic services for the rural population will be rapidly developed.

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan, a fuller coverage of the growing solvent demand of the population for food and industrial goods and services should be achieved. In order to carry out this, the production of consumer goods should grow more rapidly than the monetary income of the Soviet people. The Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures To Provide the Further Development of Mass Consumer Goods" for 1971-1975 has established quotas which envisage an increase in the output of mass consumer goods by 90 percent in comparison with 1970.

In the nation, the structure of commodity turnover will improve; the share of nonfood commodities will rise from 44.7 percent (1970) to 48.3 percent in 1975. The sales of clothing will increase by 35 percent, knitwear by 56 percent, leather and rubber footwear by 26.33 percent, and furs and fur articles by 34 percent. The sales of cultural and domestic goods as well as household appliances will grow more rapidly, and these sales will double.

The structure of the diet for Soviet people will be markedly improved. In 1975, the per capita consumption of meat and meat products will increase from 48 to 59 kilograms, in comparison with 1970, eggs will rise from 159 to 192, milk and dairy products will increase from 307 to 340 kilograms, and fish and fish products from 15.4 to 22 kilograms.

There is to be the further development of social consumption funds as an important source for raising the material and cultural standard of living of the people. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan, these funds will comprise one-quarter of the increase in the real income of the population.

The basic portion of the social consumption funds is formed from money of the state budget, and is used centrally for satisfying the social needs of the workers, for education, for medical services and other needs. In the USSR, apartments are provided free. Apartment rent and utilities (lights, gas, hot water and heating) comprise an average of 4 percent of the total expenditures of the family. In 1975, the volume of free material goods and services as well as monetary payments to the public from these funds will reach 90 billion rubles.

In 1970, the social consumption funds were around 64 billion rubles. Over the last five years, they rose by more than 50 percent. Now on a per capita basis there are 262 rubles in comparison with 182 rubles in 1965.

The expenditures from the social funds on the education of the younger generation equal many billions of rubles. For example, the state spends 440 rubles a year for keeping one child in creches, and 390 rubles a year in a nursery, while the parents pay an average of 80 rubles in the creches and

100 rubles in a nursery. The educating of one school child in a general educational school costs the state 100 rubles each year, and 160 rubles in an extended-day school. At present, 9.4 million preschool children are being tended in the state permanent children's creches and nurseries, while 5.5 million students are in extended-day schools.

For the purposes of creating better conditions for the younger generation, assistance will be introduced for the children of families in which the aggregate income for each member does not exceed 50 rubles a month, and benefits for working mothers will be extended.

For raising the standard of living of the population through wages and for extending payments from the social consumption funds, 22 billion rubles are being allocated, in comparison with 10 billion during the Eighth Five-Year Plan. On 1 July 1971, the minimum old age pension for manual and white-collar workers was increased to 45 rubles, while maintaining the current maximum pension of 120 rubles a month. At the same time, the procedure established for manual and white-collar workers and their families for calculating pensions was extended to the kolkhoz members and their families.

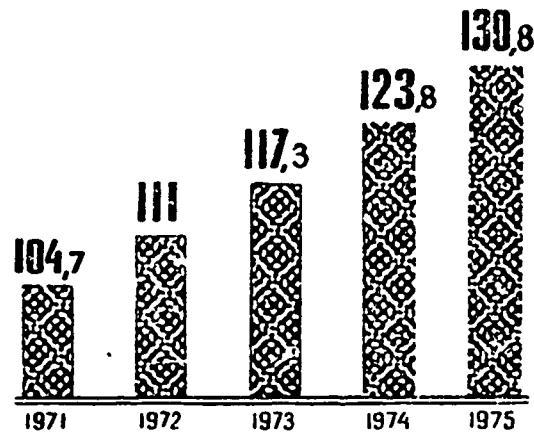
Scientific and technical progress, the improvement in the industrial base of the socialist economy, and the conversion of agriculture to a modern industrial basis impose new higher demands upon the general educational and cultural-technical level of the employees in all sectors of the national economy. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan, we plan to complete the changeover to universal secondary education. This will provide each person with broad opportunities to choose a profession according to his inclinations, and will make it possible to find better application of his capabilities. In 1970, our national economy employed 2,485,000 graduated engineers. This 170 percent more than in such a developed capitalist nation as the United States.

Over the five-year plan, the vocational and technical schools will train at least 9 million skilled workers for all sectors of the Soviet economy. An extensive system of primary training for the workers as well as for improving their skills exists directly at the enterprises. At present, 80 million persons are studying in schools, institutions of higher learning, technical schools, secondary schools and courses for skill improvement, that is, one-third of the nation's population. Everywhere in our nation education is free.

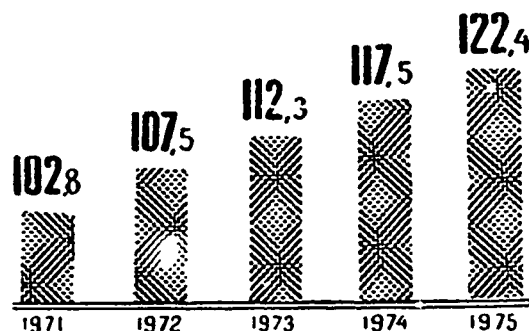
The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently approved a decree which set measures to further improve the material, housing and living conditions of students. On 1 September 1972, scholarships for students in institutions of higher learning should be increased by an average of 25 percent, and by 50 percent for students in the specialized secondary schools. During this five-year plan, the state will allocate an additional 1.5 billion rubles just for raising scholarships and broadening the number of scholarship holders.

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan, There will be An
Increase as follows:
(In Percent of 1970)

Real Per Capital Income



Average Monthly Wages of Employees



The extensive program for raising the standard of living of the people, as worked out by the 24th CPSU Congress, is now in action. The carrying out of this program will create still better opportunities for the activities of the workers who are the main productive force of society. At present, the goal of socialist production is being realized on the broadest and most complete basis, and this goal, as V. I. Lenin pointed out, consists in providing "full prosperity and the free all-round development of all members of society."

The invincible defense might of the Soviet motherland and the combat might of the Armed Forces are one of the chief conditions guaranteeing the

creative labor of our people and its security. The communist party and the Soviet government are doing everything within their power to raise the combat readiness of the Army and Navy. The Army and Navy are being outfitted with first-rate military equipment. Constant concern has been shown for improving the training and living conditions of the armed defenders as well as for their cultural development.

At present, almost every garrison has excellent barracks and quarters, as well as modern cultural service facilities including clubs, stadiums, dining rooms, cafes, stores, and personal service combines. In recent years, there has been an increase in the rations issued to the military personnel, the assortment has been improved, and everywhere use has been made of the internal possibilities of the chast for improving the diet of the men. The personnel of all the types of Armed Forces now have handsome and fine uniforms, the wear life of many clothing and footwear articles has been reduced, and their quality improved.

The men of the Army and Navy greatly appreciate the concern shown by the party and the government, and give all their energy to the further improvement of military skills, to strengthening discipline and to raising combat readiness in the podrazdeleniye, chast and ships.

The 24th Party Congress defined the ways for raising the prosperity of the Soviet people. A continuous increase in material production, a rise in production effectiveness and an increase in labor productivity are the basic means for solving this chief task of the five-year plan. To raise the effectiveness of social production means to improve the use of the material and personal factors of production so as to substantially increase the production volume and national income per unit of labor, material and financial expenditures. Consequently, the intensification of production, and above all, a rise in the productivity of social labor which the most important index for production effectiveness have now assumed a decisive role.

The industrial data show how great the significance of this factor is. Over the five years, labor productivity will rise in industry by 38.8 percent. In order to gain an idea of the sweep of these figures, we have merely to point out the following: while in 1960 it took the labor of 267 workers to produce a gross social product valued at one million rubles, in 1975, the labor of just 113 workers will be spent on this.

A reduction of the material intensiveness of products, that is, a reduction in the consumption of materials per unit of product, is an important index for raising the effectiveness of social production. Reducing the material intensiveness of the products produced over the year in the nation by just one percent is the equivalent of an additional rise in national income of 3-4 billion rubles.

In solving the task of raising the prosperity of the people during the Ninth Five-Year Plan, in many ways heavy industry is to play a new role.

In bringing out the essence of the economic policy of our party, the Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, said: "In the area of economic policy, the party line is a line of improving the living conditions of the Soviet people. Without reducing attention paid to the development of heavy industry, including its defense sectors, the party has posed a substantial rise in the prosperity of the workers as the main practical task of all economic work. This is our goal... and for achieving it we should make full use of all reserves and all capabilities found in our economy."

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the production of consumer goods in industry is to develop at a slightly more rapid rate. This production will rise by 48.6 percent, and the production of the means of production by 46.3 percent. However, the general line of the accelerated development of the production of the means of production remains unchallenged. Heavy industry as before is the basis for expanded socialist reproduction, for the technical reequipping of all national economic sectors, and for strengthening the defense capability of the nation. It maintains its significance because, without it, it is impossible to solve the fundamental tasks of raising the prosperity of the people.

Providing light and food industry with new technology and strengthening the material and technical facilities of agriculture are of important significance for accelerating the growth rate of consumer goods production. Around 129 billion rubles will be invested into this national economic sector, that is, as much as during the two preceding five-year plans. Capital investments into the light and food industries will almost double. This means that the policy of the communist party to significantly improve the living conditions of the Soviet people during the Ninth Five-Year Plan will gain a sound material basis.

The labor activities of the Soviet people are constantly increasing. They are determined as quickly as possible to carry out the historic goals of the 24th CPSU Congress. Having developed the socialist competition, the workers of the city and countryside are successfully carrying out the quotas of the plan for the first year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Our industry has surpassed the plan in terms of product output and sales, as well as in terms of the growth of labor productivity. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes, regardless of the complex climatic conditions in a number of regions, have brought in a good harvest of grain, cotton and other crops. Thus, a sound basis has been laid for carrying out the quotas of the second year and the entire five-year plan as a whole. This is a source of pleasure for the Soviet people, and serves as a source of inspiration for new creative searches and feats, as well as for carrying out even more complicated tasks.

The highest goal of the party's economic policy, that is, concern for raising the prosperity of the people, is the basis for further improving the conditions of military labor and the cultivated recreation of the Army and Navy personnel. Inspired by the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, Soviet

military personnel with ever greater energy are mastering the modern military equipment and weapons assigned to them, they are increasing vigilance and combat readiness, and are dependably guarding the peaceful labor of the builders of communism.

VALUE TRAINING TIME

By Candidate of Military Sciences,
Lt Gen N. Levchenko

There was ideal order and administration within the unit was organized on an exemplary basis in the military compound of the motor vehicle battalion where we had arrived for a regular inspection. We were struck by the faultless cleanliness and order on the grounds, in the barracks and at the depots. The motor vehicle troops marched in precise order to the exercises at the vehicle pool. In such cases, the external brilliance in some ways is alarming, and we try to find out the true situation more quickly.

We should not conceal the fact that there are chast in which everything at first seems up-to-date, but if you look more closely, the picture is quite different. There are many flaws concealed behind the seeming external good appearances. Various omissions are discovered in the rear services. Regardless of the fact that the schedules are compiled promptly in the podrazdeleniye, the exercises are conducted regularly, and grades are given for them, in an inspection it turns out that the personnel do not have the required knowledge, and that the practical work is being poorly done. It being our duty to spend time among the troops, we sometimes encounter such phenomena. we must eliminate the shortcomings, and help the chast command and officers of the rear to organize training and work.

Sometimes one might wonder why in podrazdeleniye which have the same material and service capabilities, things go well for some commanders, but not so for others. Having analyzed the reasons, one concludes that the rear services work faultlessly where each day they are concerned with the military, political and special training, where the exercises are well organized, using each training hour, and each minute effectively for this.

In the motor vehicle battalion with which we began our tale, they know how to save training time. The battalion commander, Lt Col M. Pankov, carefully planned the military, political and special training for the personnel, he coordinated the conducting of the training and field exercises with the combat podrazdeleniye, and now the exercises are conducted strictly according to an approved schedule which has become a vital law for each

podrazdeleniye. The officers and the sergeants prepare carefully for the exercises. No matter how high the professional level of the leader's knowledge, no matter what qualities he might possess, he compiles a full outline plan, and adheres to it in the training. Such a procedure has been established by Lt Col Pankov, and this is firmly adhered to by everyone, understanding that only by having prepared well and having organized the exercise on a correct methodological basis can the leader carry it out in an instructive manner, and rationally use the time allocated for training.

Without knowledge, says the truism, there is no mastery. Only the high skills and mastery of the rear specialists and their constant desire to improve their knowledge make it possible to successfully carry out the missions of rear support for the troops under the complex situation of modern combat. Certainly the work of the immediate rear has become much more complex in modern combat. There is more materiel being consumed, and the range of all types of materiel has grown and is continuing to grow. Many types of ammunition, fuels and lubricants have appeared, the assortment of foodstuffs has broadened, and so forth. While previously, the troops were supplied, let us say, with food basically following one or two supply levels, now there are scores of them.

Substantial changes have also occurred in the uniform supply of the troops. Aside from supplying the troops with uniforms for daily wear, each year there is an increase in the volume and a broadening of the range of supply of special clothing and footwear for the troops, particularly in such podrazdeleniye as the missile, airborne landing, tank and other.

In line with the rapid introduction of motor vehicles into the army, the supply of the troops with fuel, in comparison with other materiel, at present is assuming great significance.

The questions of technical support for the troops must also be settled in a completely new manner. The repair podrazdeleniye should come as close as possible to the damaged equipment, and repair it on the spot and in the shortest time.

We must also mention the complicated missions which the medical service will carry out. The use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy fundamentally changes the range and character of medical aid. Success in treatment and the percentage of troops returned to the ranks will depend upon the precise and well organized work of the medical service bodies, and upon how rapidly the sick and wounded on the battlefield receive the necessary medical aid.

To put it briefly, under present conditions, the range of the rear's missions has immeasurably broadened, and no combat mission can be successfully carried out without all-round, well organized and flexible work by all its elements. But the rear services can work clearly only when the level of combat, special tactical and special training for the personnel of the rear podrazdeleniye and services conforms to those requirements

which are now made on training, indoctrination and preparation of the troops for their conducting of modern combat actions.

The experience of the Great Patriotic War and the postwar exercises shows that no matter how well equipped the immediate rear might be from the technical standpoint, success in the area of prompt material, technical and medical support for the troops is still determined by the people, and by the personnel which the immediate rear possesses. The successful execution of the posed missions depends upon how this personnel has been trained in tactical and technical questions, as well as upon what theoretical knowledge and practical experience they have. In the process of training and indoctrinating the troops, it is essential to develop in them the ability to withstand great physical and mental stress, to maintain the ability to work for a long period of time, not to lose self-possession and restraint, and to internally mobilize oneself to carry out the combat missions.

This is why such high demands are placed upon the training of rear personnel. A careful attitude toward training time here should be in the forefront. To value training time and to rationally utilize it in conducting each exercise and lesson mean to provide the all-round training of the personnel.

In particular, a situation should not be tolerated where the rear specialists, under various pretexts, avoid training, or when the schedule of the exercises is upset without valid reasons, due to the inefficiency of individual officers. Organization in all levels, clarity in carrying out all training measures, efficiency raised to a high level, and high responsibility -- all of this, taken together, determines the truly combat rhythm of the training, and is a sound guarantee for achieving success in combat, political and special training.

Lt Col A. Agudov, the deputy chast commander for the rear, organized training for the administrative personnel in a well thought out and effective manner. Himself being a highly skilled specialist, he ably and constantly passes on his knowledge and experience to subordinates. In understanding that under present conditions it is impossible to organize effective training of rear specialists without sound material training facilities, Agudov has always made certain that by the beginning of the training year, the classrooms and the training corners in the rear facilities are well equipped, and that various aids, diagrams, posters, models and so forth are on hand.

He pays special attention to the training of the officers. And we can fully understand why this is done. An increase in combat readiness is inconceivable without the daily improvement of the rear tactical and special knowledge of the officers, and without their constant study of the principles of modern combined arms combat. Even in the planning process, the deputy chast commander for the rear first distributed the officers of the rear services in terms of the training groups, he considered the positions held by them, and he carefully determined the subject of the exercises and calculated the training time. He was closely concerned with the organization and procedure of the special tactical and military technical training as this

training makes it possible for the officers to develop skills in leading the subordinate services and rear podrazdeleniye under the complex conditions of rapidly maneuvering combat.

For these purposes in the chast they use various methods and forms of training such as: group instructions on maps and on the terrain, unannounced quizzes and practical exercises on the equipment. However, here they see the basis of the theoretical training for the officers in their independent work using the regulations and training literature. For this they strictly regulate the working time of the officers and the time allocated for independent preparation. Consultations are also organized.

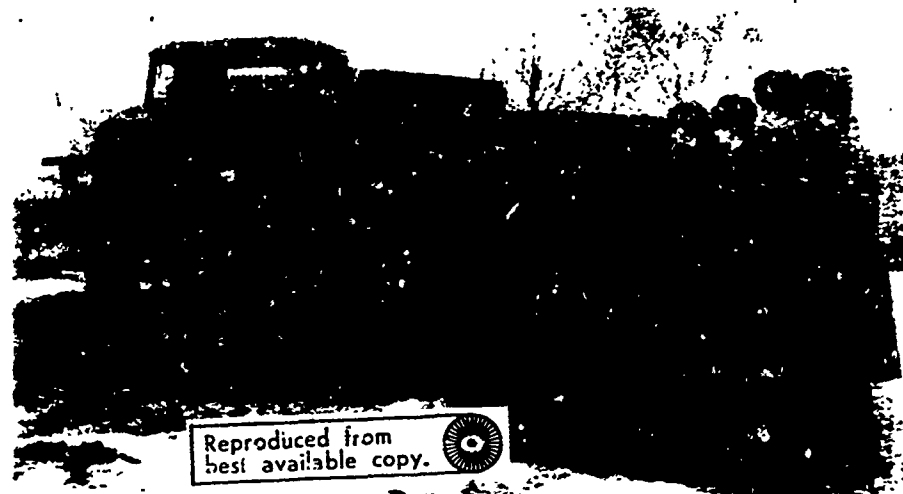
Undoubtedly, tactical exercises are an important stage in improving the training of the rear officers and in developing coordination among the rear podrazdeleniye and services. Precisely in the field, under a situation close to actual combat, the best conditions are created for developing creativity, initiative, and tenacity among the officers in carrying out the assigned missions. But again this cannot be done without considering the time factor. To clearly distribute and rationally utilize training time in all stages of field training is a task of primary significance for the leader of the exercises and for all the rear officers participating in it.

In field exercises and training, the instruction of reliable defense of the rear against enemy weapons of mass destruction assumes exceptional significance. Experience indicates that some rear officers still do not understand how important this question is, and instead of demanding that the junior specialists carry out all measures related to providing shelter for the personnel, materiel and equipment during the exercises, themselves follow a path of oversimplification, they do not make full use of the terrain features and do not pay attention to the dispersion of the podrazdeleniye and services. We feel that the time has come to put an end to such practices once and for all, and eliminate weaknesses and oversimplification in the tactical and special tactical training.

It is very important that each rear officer and junior specialist be able to disperse entire podrazdeleniye and equipment considering making maximum use of terrain features and other natural shelters, and where such an opportunity is missing, to correctly put up simple engineering shelters.

Tactical exercises with the chast provide an opportunity to actually train the rear officers in making a sound decision for the rear support of combat, for engineer preparation of the areas of the rear podrazdeleniye and services in accord with the existing tactical situation, and for the ability to organize the work of the rear as if in actual combat.

The battle drill exercises and the specialist arms tactical exercises should hold an important place in training the personnel of the immediate rear and in improving their field skills. In essence these exercises are the basic and main form for training the rear chast and podrazdeleniye for tactical exercises with the troops, and where serious attention is given



The commander of the motor vehicle company, Capt Bronnikov, always makes effective use of training time, and conducts each exercise on a high methodological level. In the photo: Capt V. Bronnikov instructs men in driving a truck and trailer under bad road conditions.

Photo by G. Vecherenko

to this question, as a rule, the questions of rear support for the troops in tactical exercises are successfully solved.

As an example, let us take the same motor vehicle battalion of Lt Col M. Pankov. At the last exercise, the battalion achieved very positive results, and the senior chiefs gave a high grade to the actions of the personnel. Here the preparation of the drivers and the equipment began long before the exercise. All of the men studied the regulations and instructions for organizing the delivery of equipment, the terrain features and the state of the road in the area of the forthcoming exercise.

All of the equipment which was to participate in the field exercise was readied considering the demands made upon its work under difficult road conditions. On the eve of the exercise, the commander conducted a battle drill exercise during which, element by element, he went through the questions of the actions of the personnel in eliminating the consequences of an enemy nuclear strike, and in crossing areas of destruction and obstacles on the roads. The party and Komsomol organization conducted definite work in mobilizing the personnel to excellently carry out the training missions during the field exercise.

All of this helped so that in the tactical exercise with the troops, the officers and sergeants of the battalion took correct and sound decisions

while the personnel worked quickly and ably under the most difficult conditions. The battalion received a high grade in field skills for its good organization and able actions. For several years running now it has won the title of outstanding. There are many similar examples in the chast and soyedineniye of many districts and troop groups.

The junior specialists play an important role in the immediate rear. Their training and indoctrination are a difficult and painstaking matter which requires great efforts and a creative approach from the commanders and the chiefs. Not so much time is given for their training, and for this reason particularly it must be effectively used. Where the training of the junior rear specialists has been well organized, there material, technical and medical support are provided promptly and completely. This tells positively upon the state of combat training and the daily life of the troops.

A majority of the rear commanders and officers, in understanding the importance of this, give systematic attention to the combat and special training of this category of specialists. They focus their activities on the greatest possible rise in the personal knowledge and skills of these specialists, on the exact execution of functional duties, and on developing in them initiative and a feeling for the new in carrying out the missions confronting them. Success in this work is aided by the broad scope of the socialist competition for the outstanding mastery of equipment, for raising the class rating, and for achieving complete interchangeability in work.

For example, the chief of the chast food supply, officer P. Smorodinov, skillfully trains and indoctrinates his subordinates. He prepares the exercises carefully and closely coordinates them with the situation in the service facilities, and this makes them interesting and instructive.

Like many others, he conducted an instructive and interesting exercise on the subject "The Methods For Preparing Food Under Stationary Conditions." He prepared the kitchen equipment in advance, he considered each detail in the work of the cooks, and during the exercises gave positive and negative examples and facts from the practical activities of the trainees. Not one minute of training time was wasted. Generally speaking, both the training and the work of the food supply specialists in this chast are strictly planned and carried out effectively. Here everything that is new and advanced, which eases the work of people and helps the effective organization of food supply is rapidly introduced. Only this can explain that the service headed by Comrade Smorodinov is one of the best in the district.

The experience of creating training corners directly at the work areas of the junior rear specialists has widely spread in the troops. Here, in the course of their daily work, they study and practically carry out the demands which are stated in the manuals, regulations, instructions and guides on running unit administration and services.

Here an example would be chast X of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District. Here, in all the depots, in the repair shop and in the



Sr Lt V. Mikhal'chenkov conducts an exercise on the design of pipeline equipment.

Photo by G. Vecherenko

cooks' resting room, they have hung up under glass instructions for performing functional duties relating to the occupied position, excerpts from the rules for storing property or food under stationary and field conditions, and for the cooks, the waste norms and procedures in preparing food, the food rations for the military personnel, the schematic diagrams for the location of depots and a shop under field conditions, the norms for the tolerable contamination of equipment, food and rear materiel with enemy radioactive and chemical substances, as well as a number of other training materials and aids for one or another service necessary for the junior specialists in their work.

The experience of creating training pointers is also valuable in the fact that it provides an opportunity for the junior rear specialists to study not only their own obligations for the job held, but also to apply the obtained knowledge in practice, and thereby improve their knowledge, using every free minute.

The commanders, the party and Komsomol organizations have an important role to play in the effective training of rear personnel, and in the rational planning and use of training time. The inspections conducted in the troops each time inevitably support the truth that the rear officers and junior specialists and as a whole the rear podrazdeleniye are better prepared where

Lenin's advice "Study military affairs effectively" is the combat motto of the men, and where the chast commanders and the political workers are as concerned with the rear as with training the combat podrazdeleniye. It cannot be otherwise. To achieve high combat readiness of the chast and soyedineniye means to achieve excellent skills of all the podrazdeleniye, including the rear podrazdeleniye.

At present, many rear podrazdeleniye and services, having joined the patriotic campaign of the guardsmen of the Motorized Rifle Regiment of the Moscow-Minsk Protetarskaya Division, are studying and working so as to properly celebrate the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. At present, the basic task should be to reinforce the achieved results, to raise the quality of combat, political and special training, and to improve practical work in the area of uninterrupted material and medical support for the personnel.

WINTER TRAINING UNDER WAY

In the Army and Navy, winter combat training is in full swing. Night and day, during frosts, snowstorms and gale winds, the troops partake in field exercises, aircraft take to the skies, and ships ply the expanses of the oceans and seas. The personnel of the rear services in all the types of Armed Forces are hard at work in carrying out the complicated missions of their material, technical and medical support. Considering the higher tasks which have been posed during the new training year, they are steadily working for high quality in their combat, political and special training. The published photographs show individual episodes from the training and service of the rear personnel:

1. During field exercises, political information is given in a field Lenin room for young motor vehicle troops.
2. Lt A. Galdin conducts an exercise in weapon training with the personnel of a rear podrazdeleniye.
3. The head of the uniform supply room reenlisted MSgt N. Besedin helps new recruits fit their parade-dress uniform.
4. Young soldiers under the leadership of officer Yu. Pozdnyakov study the regulations of the Soviet Armed Forces.
5. Warrant officer D. Stasishin inspects the gear of divers before a dive.
6. The repair of a motor vehicle under field conditions. The work is led by the deputy company commander for technical affairs Sr Lt V. Zagorodnov (on the left).
7. Issuing dinner to the personnel of a road podrazdeleniye during an exercise.
8. Practice assembly of a pipeline.

Photos by G. Vecherenko

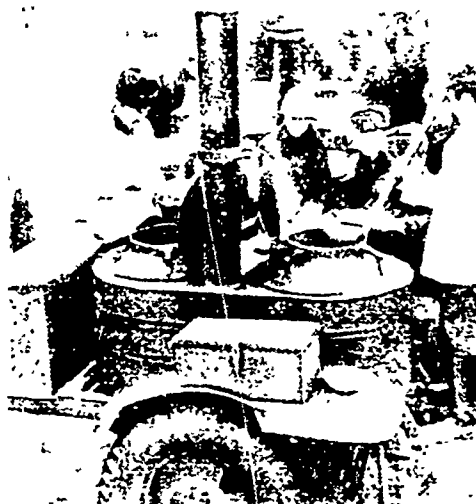
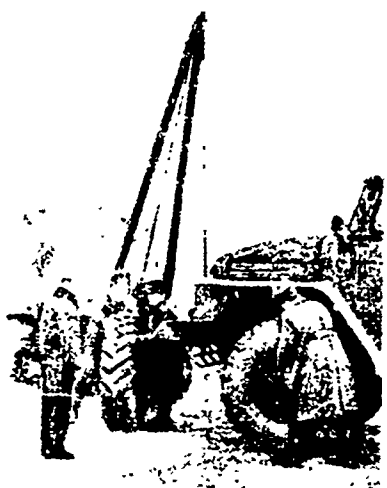
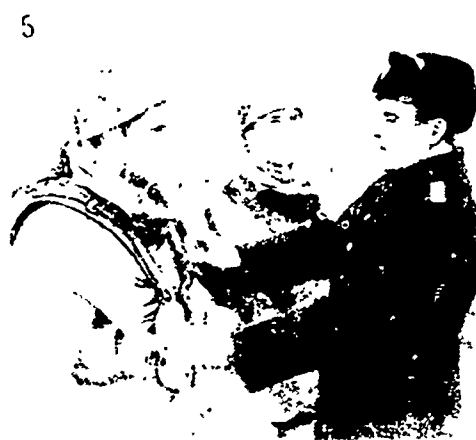


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IN WINTER COLD AND SNOW

By Maj P. Terent'yev

The frost had reached 30° below zero. A strong gusty wind covered the roads with snow. But the field exercises continued to pick up their pace. The artillery troops were conducting the softening-up process, and after it would come the infantry and tank attacks.

The offensive developed successfully. According to the conditions of the combat situation, by the end of the day, ammunition had to be brought up, the equipment fueled and the personnel fed with hot food. But there were no corresponding rear podrazdeleniye on the spot. The increasing snowstorm covered all the roads, the vehicles lumbered across the virgin snow, keeping up with the advancing troops with difficulty. They did not arrive at the assigned time at the combat podrazdeleniye.

On the eve of the exercises, a great deal was done to prepare for them. Demonstration exercises were held in laying in increased stores and in echeloning materiel, on the ways and methods for fueling equipment, on the location, movement and work procedure of the supply platoons and the regimental medical aid post on the offensive, and a number of other questions were studied. It would seem that all measures had been taken so as to carry out the exercise well; however the missions of rear support on the first day were not completely fulfilled. What was the reason for this? In our view, it was that officer A. Krushenevskiy who in this exercise performed the duties of the deputy commander for the rear did not consider the particular features of working under field conditions during the winter in bad weather conditions. Not all of the vehicles were equipped with cross-country gear, few exercises were held on position finding, and during the exercises the missions were not clearly given to subordinates. The deputy commander for the rear and the chiefs of his services, officers Kurmanayev and Vodnitskiy, had not planned material support in detail during the course of the "battle," and had not sufficiently trained their specialists for actions under difficult conditions. Some rear podrazdeleniye, the commanders of which had trouble finding their position, on that day followed a different route.

All of this occurred in one of the exercises during last winter. Possibly, it is not worth recalling this, but the instance was very characteristic for the actions of the rear podrazdeleniye under winter conditions, and is worth drawing a lesson from it.

Winter conditions must always be carefully considered. It is essential to give special concern to preparing transport for the exercises, and to supply it with chains, fascines, folding bridges and cables. In our opinion, rear reconnaissance must be carried out more carefully, marking the route of advance and the areas of the rear podrazdeleniye with clearly visible signs, and maintaining constant contact.

Tactical exercises, as is known, are an important form of field training both for the troops as well as for their rear podrazdeleniye. In the field, there is every opportunity to teach the troops to correctly solve the questions of supply, to achieve coordination and precision in the actions of the rear podrazdeleniye, to work out the organization of their defense, security and protection, and to raise the physical strength and endurance of the men. And in this sense, winter is the most suitable time, for it creates many additional difficulties which differ in terms of character and degree of complexity.

Many difficulties arise in the winter in supplying fuel to combat equipment, particularly in making a long march, in maneuvering or advancing on the "battlefield" under conditions of no roads and snowbanks, as well as with a rapid penetration of the podrazdeleniye deep into the "enemy" defenses. The fueling of equipment on a march and during an offensive even during the summer is a complicated matter, and even more so in the winter, when fuel consumption increases by 50-100 percent.

The preparation of hot food is also significantly more complicated, and fuel consumption is increased. In the field kitchens, it is essential to carefully check the condition of the burners. Due to a deep snow cover, it is not always possible to choose a suitable place for setting up the PKhD [ration supply point]. It is difficult to organize meals for traffic controllers, scouts and signal troops. The setting up of warming points, the supplying of troops with warm clothing, and preventing cases of frost-bite and illness also are not a simple concern of the rear specialists for the men of the combat podrazdeleniye.

We are constantly preparing for exercises. We instruct the rear personnel in daily practical activities to solve the problems relating to their service in an efficient and enterprising manner. Before an exercise, we ordinarily hold assemblies and battle drill exercises with the actual deployment of the rear podrazdeleniye according to the various elements.

We always endeavor to combine exercises with the rear podrazdeleniye with tactical exercises of combat chasts. In them it is easier to create the necessary tactical situation, and to actually teach the subordinates to carry out their functional duties. The men gain a broad opportunity for improving their marching skills, and for acquiring skills of coordinated

actions with the combat podrazdeleniye and their commanders on the questions of organizing material and medical support, protection, security and defense.

For good preparation for an exercise, as experience shows, it is essential, together with the chist staff, to work out on a chart a particular plan for the assistant leader of the exercise for the rear, and have the commander approve this plan. The planned measures should be given ahead of time to the executors, but without indicating the times, the general stratagem, the region and the procedure for carrying out the exercise. The particular plan ordinarily gives graphically and textually the subject, the training goals and the questions to be worked on, the area of the exercise, the tactical and rear situation, and the forces and means to be involved.

The training goals and the training questions deriving from them are stated textually for each rear podrazdeleniye participating in the exercise, and here the actions of the leader and the proposed actions of the trainees are clearly defined.

Before the beginning of the exercise, as a rule, reconnaissance is carried out, during which the particular features of the area are studied, the depth of the snow cover and the presence of unfrozen rivers and swamps are considered, and in addition the places and procedure for working through the training questions and the variations for the actions of the trainees are determined. The concentration areas and the approaches to them are designated, the amount of work in preparing them, particularly in clearing the snowbanks, is determined, and the areas for simulating enemy actions are designated.

We give great significance to training the umpires, and before the exercise, always go through with him the possible variations of actions on the maps and on the terrain, we seek out the better methods for working out one or another training question, and make corrections in the compiled plans.

We conduct the exercise in stages. During the first stage, ordinarily we work through the alert for the rear podrazdeleniye, bringing them in full complement with the regulation reserves of materiel into the concentration area, and when necessary, deploying for work. During the period of these actions, we test the warning system for the personnel, the organization of reaching the concentration area, and the work procedure of the rear officers in planning the rear support for "combat."

In the second stage, the podrazdeleniye make a march during which they work on the questions of leading the columns, crossing areas of obstruction, fueling the equipment, providing the personnel with hot food, eliminating the consequences of an enemy strike with weapons of mass destruction, as well as march discipline.

During the third stage, we teach the personnel of the rear podrazdeleniye to carry out the missions related to the material and medical support of the troops in the course of carrying out their combat actions. This is the most intensive stage for training the rear podrazdeleniye, and it is



During a hard march, the driver carefully inspects the wheels and axle of the vehicle.

full of diverse inputs. For the third stage the situation is always characterized by great mobility. The men must work at full force. They must replenish the materiel (ammunition and fuel) consumed in "combat," evacuate "wounded" and sick, in providing them with the necessary aid under low temperature conditions, as well as issue warm food to the men. During this period the rear officers conduct rear reconnaissance of the supply and evacuation routes, and the locations of the rear podrazdeleniye, and keep watch over their state. Certainly under the conditions of the winter cold and snowstorms, the roads, as well as the location areas will be continuously covered with snow, and the maintaining of them in a passable state is a very important task. During this stage, the questions of command of the rear, defense, protection and security as well as the delivery of materiel are particularly acute.

A majority of our officers prepare carefully for the exercises, and work ably during them, showing endeavor and initiative. As is known, fueling is carried out by various methods and means. Depending upon the conditions, the equipment in one instance may come up to the fueling equipment, and in another, particularly on the battlefield, on the contrary, the fueling equipment comes up to the combat equipment. During the exercises particular inventiveness and reasonable initiative have been shown by the fuel supply chief of chast X, Capt I. Dzhiga. Thus, during one of the exercises, the fuelers could not approach the combat vehicles due to the terrain conditions and the inputs of the umpires. It seemed that a hopeless situation had developed. Having judged the situation, Capt Dzhiga brought up cans with fuel, and with the help of the drivers organized their delivery to the battle orders of the podrazdeleniye. Regardless of the deep snow, the fuel was quickly brought up. The equipment was fueled on time. Another instance comes to mind. The umpire had announced an input of an "enemy" attack. Varicolored rockets illuminated the sky above the position of the rear podrazdeleniye, and lines of tracer bullets crossed overhead.

Capt Dzhiga who at that time was the senior man in the rear area, quickly and correctly organized defenses, skillfully led the "battle" of driving off an attack by sabotage groups, and sometime later reported to the deputy commander for the rear who had arrived in the area: "Enemy attack driven off." The actions of this officer during the exercises always excel in precision and confidence. Quite recently Capt I. Dzhiga was promoted.

Lt Col Med Serv M. Prominskiy also shows a great deal of resourcefulness in the field. He is able to create a complicated situation for the personnel of the medical service, and conducts training on a procedurally correct basis. Dr. Prominskiy gives a great deal of attention as well to supervising the health state of the personnel. During the winter exercises, in the podrazdeleniye which he was responsible for there were no cases of frostbite or colds.

It would be possible to give other examples of able actions by the rear officers and junior specialists during the field exercises. Nevertheless, we would like to point out that the exercises are not always held with full stress for the personnel. In a number of instances weaknesses and oversimplification are permitted. Sometimes the motor vehicle podrazdeleniye stand idle, and their work is often simulated by the delivery of materiel with one or two vehicles. Individual vehicles go to the exercises empty. The uniform repair shops do not always operate in the field. There are cases when the men are issued dry rations when they could be supplied with hot food.

These shortcomings can be avoided if each exercise is carefully planned for, and it is prepared for and conducted in a situation which is as close as possible to the one which could exist in real combat.

At present, the rear podrazdeleniye are preparing for their next exercises. It is important not to lose time, and to conduct them on a sound methodological and special level.

THE OATH OF LOYALTY TO THE MOTHERLAND

By Maj S. Gusev

There are moments in the life of a young soldier which he will always keep in mind. And, of course, one of these is the day when, with weapon in hand, beside a military banner and in front of his comrades, the young man takes the military oath and swears loyalty to the motherland. The very ceremony of taking the oath is a solemn, and one might say, sacred event, in army service. With good reason, both the young people as well as gray-haired veteran commanders prepare carefully for it.

It is very important that this day be of a great indoctrinational effect. The school of railways troops and military communications works precisely for this. Thus, during one autumn day, the officer candidates in the first year took their oath on the legendary cruiser of the revolution, "Avrora."

"I, a citizen of the USSR, in enlisting in the ranks of the Armed Forces, take the oath..." How magnificently these words sounded on the deck of the cruiser! They were heard by veterans of the school, fighters in the October Revolution, participants in the last war, relatives and close friends of the officer candidates, and by numerous guests. They were heard by the six-inch guns, from which, on 25 October 1917, an historic salvo resounded which announced to the world the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind. After the taking of the oath, those present warmly congratulated the soldiers, and commanded them to protect the motherland and the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

"Serve, sons, conscientiously!" was the word of advice to the young soldiers by the former sailor on the Avrora and participant of the October battles, Ivan Grigor'yevich Marukhin.

In the towns and villages of our vast motherland there are numerous monuments to revolutionary and military glory. It has become a tradition that the new soldiers take the solemn oath of loyalty to the motherland around them. They are obliged as Vladimir Il'ich Lenin demanded, to maintain order and discipline day in and day out, and to carry out all the laws governing the Red Army and all the orders of their commanders not out of fear but because of their conscience.

The hero city of Leningrad is very rich in commemorative revolutionary sites. I happened to witness an unforgettable ceremony where the young officer candidates took their military oath near the headquarters of the Great October Revolution, the Smol'nyy Institute. And here, in front of this historic building, in front of the monument to Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, the words were proudly repeated: "I am always ready, upon the command of the Soviet government, to join the defense of my motherland..."

And not long ago, the ordered ranks of first-year officer candidates were formed up on the Field of Mars in front of the Eternal Flame. In holding their burnished-steel submachine guns to their chest, the soldiers with fervor repeated the sacred oath.

Then a youngman from Gomel', Viktor Fomchenko, took the oath of loyalty to the motherland. Unable to suppress his feelings, the father listened to his son. This was the reserve officer, the former partisan of Belorussia, and now the honored railway worker, Vladimir Potapovich Fomchenko. The old soldier was confident that his son would be loyal to military traditions and add to them in his military service.

The first-year officer candidate Valeriy Gaydukov then took the oath of loyalty to the motherland. He came from a long line of railway workers, and his father, reenlisted MSgt Ivan Aleksandrovich, had served for 30 years in the railway troops.

After the taking of the oath, a mass meeting was held. Speaking at it were the head of the school, Maj Gen Tech Trps P. Baydakov, the chief of the political department Col A. Stolyarov, the chairman of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Party Committee of Leningrad, Comrade G. Smirnov, a participant of the Great Patriotic War, Col G. Popov and others. The officer candidates were warmly congratulated by the Pioneers of the sponsored school. Then the soldiers marched past the rostrum. The pace was not quite as precise as it would be in a few months, and there was still not the togetherness without which it is difficult to imagine a real military drill. But on the other hand the mood of everyone was optimistic, and you could feel the conviction to carry out the oath given to the motherland to the end.

Each year a remarkable group of new officer candidates enters the school. The Komsomol member Nikolay Boborovskiy had worked in a brigade of communist labor at a machine building plant. Grigoriy Superfin entered the school after completing a ten-year school from which he graduated with a gold medal. Nikolay Savel'yev, Aleksandr Uryupin, Yuriy Khonich, Konstantin Petrov and others came to the school upon the command of their fathers who are officers in the railway troops and military communications bodies.

Ordinarily the officer candidates begin to become familiar with military service and the glorious traditions of the railway troops from the very first day that they are at the school. It is the custom here that when the new recruits are met, they are first acquainted with the history of the nation's oldest military school, with the heroes of battles and peacetime feats, and with those who are always loyal to the military oath.

The school bears the name of the famous military leader M. V. Frunze, and on the school battle colors is the highest award, the Order of Lenin. The commanders, political workers, the party and Komsomol organizations are constantly concerned with indoctrinating the future officers in the glorious revolutionary and military traditions of the Soviet people and their army. In this work they make wide use of the very rich history of the school and the museum of military glory.

Major Res Georgiy Panteleymonovich Khodosko is thoroughly familiar with the history of the school. He has worked here for more than 20 years. The new men always listen with great interest to the fascinating stories which he tells about the important feats of the graduates who left these walls during the years of the Civil and Great Patriotic wars.

In 1918, in the town of Torzhok, upon the orders of the People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs, the first Soviet military railway courses for officer personnel were instituted with a ten-month training period. This was the beginning to the present school. Those were difficult times. The young Soviet Republic had to drive off the attack of numerous enemies...

1919... In the region of Susanino Station, there was a kulak counter-revolutionary uprising. Upon a request from the local soviet bodies, the officer candidates participated in suppressing it.

1921... The personnel headed by Commissar A. Syrnev, participated in suppressing the Kronstadt counterrevolutionary putsch. Ten men died a hero's death on the ice of the Gulf of Finland. In the museum, the names of these heroes who honorably carried out their military duty are inscribed in gold. A monument has been put up on the school grounds in their honor.

Maj Gen Tech Trps (Ret) L. Shavrov has sent some interesting documents to the museum. In 1927, officer candidate Shavrov took the military oath here. He was presented with the colorful text of the Solemn Promise of the RKKA [Worker-Peasant Red Army] which began with the words: "I, a son of the working people and citizen of the USSR, assume the title of a soldier in the worker and peasant army..." Later on, in standing duty at Susanino Station, officer candidate Shavrov committed a bold act, he apprehended two bandits.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War, the school graduates were also responsible for many glorious deeds. They defended Leningrad, they rebuilt railway lines, bridges, stations, and communications lines in various sections of the front. Many of them were awarded orders and medals.

The school maintains contact with the participants of the Great Patriotic War, with prominent people from the city, with former graduates, with Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor, and with the old Bolsheviks. They can frequently be seen among the officer candidates.

The author of these lines happened to be present at one of the "Tuesday Meetings" of military glory devoted to the subject: "Military Leaders Born in the Great October Revolution." Participants in the Civil and Great Patriotic wars attended the meeting. They related much of interest about the glorious military commanders of our army.



A participant in the Great Patriotic War, communist M. Savel'yev, a veteran of the railway troops, talks with officer candidates in front of the obelisk set up on the schoolgrounds in honor of its graduates who fell in battles for the motherland.

Photo by V. Serov

The officer candidates listened with interest to Col (Ret) A. A. Kosyukov, a party member since 1920, who frequently had met with M. V. Frunze. Then, portions of documentary films were shown about Frunze, Kotovskiy, Blyukher and Tukhachevskiy. The meeting made an unforgettable impression on everyone.

Here Vasily Petrovich Vinogradov who has been a party member since 1915 is received as the dearest mentor and desired guest. He is a deputy of the Leningrad soviet and the chairman of the assistance council for the Leningrad State Museum of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He had

the great fortune to meet V. I. Len' repeatedly. He is always very willing to tell the officer candidates about these meetings.

The Hero of the Soviet Union Rear Adm N. Lunin, the soldier of the Russian Army and party member since 1917, the Red Commissar I. Stepanov, the participant of the Great Patriotic War, Col L. Alimov and others have shared their memories during the Lenin Readings which are frequently held in the school. The veterans of the communist party and the Armed Forces command the officer candidates to fulfill their military oath sacredly, and to protect the Soviet motherland, like the apple of their eye, against its enemies.

The commanders, the political workers and the party and Komsomol organizations use all the diverse forms and methods for indoctrinating a fervent love for the motherland in the future officers, and a readiness to offer themselves in defending the motherland against any enemy.

The young officer candidates, inspired by the decisions of the 24th Congress of the Leninist Party, loyal to the oath and to the glorious military traditions, will carry the military standard with honor and worthiness, they will constantly improve their military skills and vigilantly defend our fatherland.

MASTERY OF RESEARCH METHODS -- AN IMPORTANT CONDITION FOR TRAINING SCIENTISTS

By Prof, Doctor of Military
Sciences, Maj Gen I. Zhernosek

The editors have received letters from young officers who desire to devote themselves to scientific research, requesting that the journal relate how such work can be done, and how scientific activities can be commenced. Letters have been sent by Maj-Engrs S. Timokhov and V. Zolotar', Capt L. Solov'yev and others. In the article published below, answers are given to many of the questions raised in the letters.

The 24th CPSU Congress, in giving great significance to scientific and technical progress, defined it as an important economic task, and one of the objects of the competition between the socialist and capitalist systems. Such a high value for the significance of scientific and technical progress, as an economic and political task, applies also to military science and technology. Superiority in this area is a decisive condition for providing the security of the motherland, and for raising the military readiness and combat might of our Armed Forces.

"... Without science a modern army cannot be created..." -- these words of Lenin have been our constant guide in organizing and carrying out military scientific work in our Armed Forces. In this sphere of creative activities, there are many particular features which make it necessary to master the method of carrying out scientific work by a broad range of officers not only in the scientific research institutes and military schools, but also directly in the troops. In the present article, we will attempt to relate the particular features of research in the area of military science, and to give some recommendations for the young officers.

Success in carrying out scientific research, as in any other creative process, depends greatly upon mastering the procedures for carrying out this work in all its stages.

Marxist-Leninist philosophy and historical and dialectical materialism are the sole methodological basis for any science. Scientific research

can be truly scientific only under the condition that it is based upon the Leninist demands for an inseparable tie between theory and practice, for historical reliability, scientific objectivity and loyalty to the communist party.

V. I. Lenin was the first of the Marxist to brilliantly apply the general methodology of revolutionary science to working out the principles of Soviet military science, and he was its creator and founder. A profound knowledge of Lenin's theoretical heritage and the constant following of it as the methodological basis of scientific research are the most important condition for a truly scientific approach to solving the problems of Soviet military science.

The requirements of scientific reliability, demonstrability and objectivity are indispensable for any research. Each thesis should be proven by experimental data, facts, calculations, the methods of dialectical logic, or other truly scientific means.

There is no need to prove the commonness of the demands upon creating something new, since the very essence of any scientific research presupposes the achieving of new results, without which creative work loses any sense. However, research in the area of military science, at the same time, is rather specific, and a knowledge of these particular features is an indispensable condition for the more successful execution of scientific work.

One of the particular features of military science is that the phenomena of military affairs, as in no other area of human activity, are caused by an enormous quantity of direct and indirect relationships. For this reason, for research on military problems, it is particularly important, in having a thorough mastery of Marxist-Leninist methodology, to be able to select the main thing, and not to get lost in the secondary factors and subsidiary phenomena. Here, the difficulty is that the indirect relationships are not easy to establish, and it is even more complicated to determine the degree of their effect on the object of research.

Frequently such a search leads the researcher to the necessity of a thorough analysis of data from not only related sciences but also other ones. For example, for analyzing the problems involved in developing the system of rear support for the Armed Forces, aside from historical and dialectical materialism and Marxist-Leninist teachings about war and the army, there must be a thorough knowledge of the data of military economics, the development prospects of the national economy, the history of military arts and the rear services, troop organization, the economics of the theaters of military actions, the weapons of a probable enemy and his views on the procedures for conducting operations.

Another important feature of scientific research in the area of military science is the impossibility of setting up a real experiment of combat for an operation. Even in examining the problems of rear support, the experiments are arranged under conditions which are close to real or which reproduce a real situation only in individual areas.

Mar SU A. A. Grechko, in his article "Military History and Modern Times," writes: "Military theory differs from other sciences in the fact that ultimately only war is its practical laboratory. Only on the fields of actual engagements is it possible to finally resolve the problems raised by theory in the prewar period."

For this reason, in examining such problems, it is essential to possess an ability of prediction and the capacity for modeling the objects or processes which are to be examined. This portion of creative work must be closely tied to a maximum utilization of the practices of combat, rear operations and special troop training.

The next particular feature in research on the problems of military art, including in the area of organizing rear support, is that here it is very difficult to propose the only possible solution, the optimality of which would be simply proven by the use of definite mathematical formulas. The path to the final reliable solutions frequently runs through a whole series of variants which are evaluated by logical analogue methods applied in accord with the requirements of the Marxist-Leninist methodology. In the scientific solution to questions of military arts, often the chief method is the method of logical analysis, a comparison of analogous phenomena from the past with contemporary and future conditions as defined by logical thought.

But this does not mean that in determining the new coefficients and repeating dependencies, or in establishing development trends on the basis of historical and other material, it is possible to dispense with precise mathematical methods. On the contrary, here it is essential to apply mathematical analysis, mathematical or graphical modeling, statistical analysis and other modern scientific methods.

Finally, we should point out one other very important feature of research which chiefly concerns the problems of rear support. It derives from the indispensable demand of providing an economic basis and justification for the proposed decisions. This is an issue not of the subject of military economics, but rather establishing the economic advisability of one or another innovation and the economic possibilities of implementing the proposed proposals in peacetime and wartime.

Thus, the skillful use of general methodological procedures and profound knowledge of the particular features of research on the problems of military science are extremely necessary conditions for the successful work of scientific personnel.

The above-given particular features of research on the problems of military science demonstrate the great complexity of this area of creative activity. Success in this maze of creative searches and scientific decisions comes to the person who has a clear notion of all the difficulties and is ready to overcome them.

Scientific workers, and particularly young officers who have just begun the path of scientific activities should remember the conclusion of K. Marx that "In science there is no broad highway, and its brilliant heights can be attained only by the person who, without fearing fatigue, clammers over its rocky path."

Let us try to give some advice on conducting scientific research, advice which in practice would facilitate the surmounting of the various difficulties.

One of the difficulties which the beginning researcher encounters consists in the correct choice of a subject. It is very important that a scientific worker, particularly someone working on a dissertation, has, as they say, a "workable" subject. It is even better if the subject coincides with the general trend of the scientific work of a chair or the tasks confronting that organization (soyedineniye or central administration), where the researcher works. However, in this instance, for the first scientific project one should not recommend too broad a subject which would include a number of difficult problems. A young officer who does not possess sufficient experience cannot always correctly correlate the demands made upon the subject and his own capabilities. It is better to choose a narrower question with the clearest and most specific limits to the research.

When the subject has been determined, new problems arise, that is, formulating the goals and the elaboration of a prospective plan. A scientifically sound and completely elaborated prospective plan is a most important factor in achieving a positive result. With good reason, experienced researchers sometimes attribute 50 percent of the success to it.

During the stage of accumulating the initial materials on the subject, the most diverse methods and forms of work are possible, including: trips to exercises, participation in staff training sessions, the collection of statistical data, the study of terrain from a chart and by reconnaissance, the selection and study of sources in literature, and so forth. This is one of the complicated and protracted stages of the rough work. It is very important that the collection of materials be carried out within strictly determined limits and not distract the executor excessively.

For the purposes of saving time in collecting and studying the sources in literature, it is essential to be able to skillfully use the subject catalogs and the services of experienced bibliographers. In selecting the sources, one should not be in a hurry to read them immediately. Initially, it is enough to be cursorily familiar with them, and to choose only the useful ones.

During field trips, during work in archives and in becoming cursorily familiar with the literature, all thoughts and hypotheses which occur should be constantly entered in a special notebook (according to the appropriate sections of the work plan).

During the period of examining and analyzing the sources, usually an overall impression begins to develop about the problem of interest to the researcher. Then it is beneficial to talk with appropriate specialists, and to test out the correctness of the notions which have formed in these talks.

The next stage is a detailed study and analysis of the literature. For saving time, whole sections or pages of books should not be copied. It is better to put them down in your own words, to immediately analyze what has been read, to draw conclusions, and to make notes in the sections of the corresponding work books or a specially prepared card file.

In using sources in literature, one should not rely on general explanatory articles or pamphlets, but without fail one should use the original works of the authors.

In making excerpts from documents or literature, they should be immediately documented, in entering in one's catalog the name and initials of the author, the name of the work, the publishing house, the year of publication, the volume and the page. A bibliography should be kept from the very first day of work. For this, it is recommended that a special notebook be kept with the following sections: works by the founders of Marxism-Leninism, works by Soviet authors, works by foreign and Russian prerevolutionary authors.

The excerpts from the primary sources and the notes of one's thoughts should be periodically reread, using a brief rest period from work on new materials for this. No effort should be made to generalize the accumulated literature materials and documents in finished chapters. Certainly the final goal of the work is not to write an abstract review or a compilation pamphlet, but rather to carry out scientific research.

The creative portion of the work, that is the research itself, is begun better and more productively only after a thorough penetration into the essence of the examined problem, when sufficient materials have already been accumulated, and when the author has repeatedly stated his tentative arguments on each of the sections of the examined problem before theoretical conferences, and given papers. And, for the problems of military arts, this work must be commenced with the creation of a clear model of the most probable initial situation, a definition of the scope of the examined operation, the strategy for conducting it and other initial data.

Having worked out such a model, as the basis for a specific project, it is possible to begin analyzing the materials broken down for each chapter and to write up the results of the research.

No recommendations can be given on the procedure for organizing the creative process itself. The methods of bringing forth and designing the overall concept for the future solution to the problem, the maturation of hypotheses, and the methods for carrying out critical-analytical and constructive-synthetic work processes -- all of these are the result of the personal capabilities of each researcher.

The systematicness and continuity of thought are of particularly important significance in scientific research. For this the researcher must learn to correctly organize his work considering the specific conditions of service activities, to achieve the most effective use of the allocated time, and constantly observe working conditions. Along with the prospective plan, it is essential to have a firm calendar work plan broken down for the years and the months, and to make it specific for the individual weeks.

Here, one should not allow overwork or avoid health rules for mental work. Without strict and conscientious observance of the established working conditions and the rules of self-discipline, no serious scientific work can be carried out on time and on a high level.

In conclusion, we would point out that for officers who aspire to devote themselves completely to scientific research, it is not enough to study the procedure of this work or to take on the experience of others. It is essential to first of all be fully aware of the requirements made upon professional scientific workers, to objectively weigh one's own capabilities, and to develop the qualities of a true researcher.

Science requires from its creators a complete dedication of forces and energy, and a readiness to carry out enormous preliminary work. Any scientific worker should be a highly skilled specialist who is completely familiar with theory, modern practices, as well as the history and patterns of development in the chosen area of military affairs.

Original thinking, creative boldness, impartiality, self-criticism and other qualities are not innate. They are developed in the course of scientific research activities, and each person who begins the difficult path of scientific research should work for this.

The Resolution of the 24th Party Congress on the Report of the CPSU Central Committee emphasizes that "one of the main factors for successfully solving the problems of communist construction is the development of Soviet science." This requires the organization and extensive execution of scientific developments as well as in the most important problems of Soviet military science. The involvement of an ever greater number of officers in scientific activities requires that research methods be mastered. This is an important condition for a scientific approach to solving the problems of military affairs. Here an exchange of opinions on research on the pages of the military press can be of great help.

IN CONSTANT SEARCH

By Maj B. Kozyr'

For the first time during the days of the tactical exercises, the deputy chast commander for the rear, Lt Col P. Voronov, allowed himself to look calmly from the cab at the countryside which was flashing past, at the dense birch trees and at the tops of the hills. He looked and was amazed how precisely her highness mother nature observed her calendar here, in the north. Just a week ago, the yellow color of these hills in no way foretold the rapid approach of winter. And this was just a week ago... And now, a thick layer of snow covered the roadside brush, the slopes of the hills and the deep rocky ravines.

Yes, winter in our region arrives with exceptional punctuality, in strict accord with the calendar.

"In strict accord..." said Pavel Sergeyevich thinking to himself, and he smiled, suddenly remembering how at one time, the regimental commander in analyzing an exercise had repeated these words several times in a demanding fashion. It was during that memorable morning when the soldiers who were to bring up mobile supplies at the combat training alert did not keep within the established norm. In truth, there were many new soldiers among them. It was precisely due to a lack of skill. And the chast commander, during the analysis, quite rightly pointed out that in a combat situation, any delay would be fraught with severe consequences, and demanded from the new deputy for the rear, Lt Col Voronov, that in the future the trucks with mobile stores, upon the alert, move in strict accord with the established plans.

Days of military training for the personnel followed. And Pavel Sergeyevich was constantly bothered by the idea of how to reduce the time for bringing up equipment upon the alert. Once, in talking with some officers, he pointed out one essential detail. By training it was possible to greatly speed up the loading of each vehicle, but the overall gain in time was insignificant. Why?

His subordinates merely shrugged their shoulders. Then Voronov opened his note pad and began to quickly sketch something.

"Look here..."

On the diagram, repeatedly crossing lines ran between the supply depots. The officers understood the drawing without any explanation. The lines marked the route of the motor transport to the supply depots, and then from the depots to the assembly region.

"Do you see how many crossings there are?" said Voronov with animation. "These are the routes of the vehicles to the storage areas and back. In meeting one another, the vehicles must drive around each other. And here is where we lose the precious seconds and minutes which we saved in loading the equipment!"

Now everyone became interested. Proposals were made on how to better drive up to the storage depots, and how the loaded vehicles should leave so as not to obstruct one another.

"At the doors of this depot," said someone pointing with a pencil to the drawing, "not two vehicles but three could be loaded all at once... Look here, one would back up directly, and the other two would be placed at an angle."

"Quite right! But that is not all. Another two trucks could be loaded in one pass, if the boxes were passed through the windows..."

Voronov's drawing soon became unrecognizable. In listening to his fellow officers, Pavel Sergeyevich was gratified to think what it took to spark creative thought in them, and that the rational core had already been found. It was found collectively.

The deputy commander for the rear had the last word.

"There is an additional reserve of time. These two small storage areas," he pointed to the drawing, "consume a good deal of time for loading. First the vehicles were loaded by the storage area, and then with their trailers they go to the second depot. But what if we do it so that the vehicles are loaded in just one spot? Certainly the boxes with the equipment of the first depot could be placed alongside the trailers at the second. Then..."

And again the diagram was redrawn. The new variant for bringing up mobile supplies upon the alert was immediately tested out in practice. The time it took for the rear podrazdeleniye to reach the assembly region upon the alert had been reduced by 30 percent!

... Now, in returning from the exercise, Pavel Sergeyevich thought with satisfaction about how the rear podrazdeleniye upon the alert moved out not only "in strict accord" with the established norm, but even exceeded it. They did not miss this time either.

In a word, he was satisfied with the actions of his subordinates at the completed exercise. But the closer he came to the military camp, the more Voronov was concerned for the forthcoming seminar which the deputy chast commander for the rear had decided to conduct personally in the political study group of the motor transport company. The subject was crucial and difficult. With good reason, the day before, Voronov himself read the lecture, and then was present for the independent study in this group.

During the seminar, the conversation should be meaningful. Of course, the comments should be made in such a manner that the students linked the studied subject with the life of the chast and with the missions which were being carried out then. And also so that the men correctly judged their actions at the recently held tactical exercise. The officer was firmly convinced that the ideas of V. I. Lenin concerning the constant maintenance of combat readiness among the troops were well known by the students. But were all the men able to view their military service from state positions? Did all of them feel a responsibility for raising their skills, abilities and combat readiness?

Incidentally, after the party congress, Pavel Sergeyevich had been present as a political study leader in virtually all of the groups of the rear podrazdeleniye under him. This helped to better study the men to ascertain the needs and ideas of the soldiers, and most importantly, to be certain that the specialists had a clear understanding of the forthcoming missions and were always ready to honorably carry out their duty.

Always searching, always with the men and always concerned for them. This is the whole concern for communist Pavel Voronov. It is difficult to be the leader and organizer of the chast rear, but it is a hundred times more difficult to train and indoctrinate subordinates.

After completing the Military Rear Services and Transport Academy, Lt Col Voronov did not immediately find the correct way in his work which he is now following. When he gained experience and knowledge, he was firmly convinced that the main thing in work was to indoctrinate the men with a feeling of ideological conviction, and the necessity to raise a feeling of responsibility for the assigned job. When this exists, many tasks can be carried out.

Pavel Sergeyevich must constantly indoctrinate his subordinates, and to teach them, as they say, sense. Unfortunately, in army life people are still encountered who, having surrounded themselves with a fence of various objective causes, live by the principle "that is no concern of mine." And this was precisely the case with Capt S. Nechiporuk who became a subordinate of Lt Col P. Voronov. The deputy commander for the rear immediately began to notice that Nechiporuk had a disinterested attitude in his job, and performed his duties halfheartedly. Voronov repeatedly had a heart-to-heart talk with his subordinate, he tried to make him frank, and offered his help. But the captain left the talk unchanged.

Pavel Sergeyevich understood that such a person could not be left unsupervised. His shortcomings in time could become major flaws, and it would be difficult to escape them. A feeling of concern for the officer forced Voronov to turn to the party organization. He felt that he had exhausted all his measures, and that only the large collective of communists would be able to explain to Nechiporuk what harm he was causing to himself and to the common cause.

The conversation at the party meeting was serious and frank. And Nechiporuk finally said what was bothering him. It turned out that he felt he had been insulted in the service, and he had been insulted even where he had been stationed before.

"But why in your new position didn't you try to show your better side?" the communists asked him.

The talk was a long one. And both Voronov and the other communists had to talk repeatedly in order for Nechiporuk to change his attitude toward service. It is pleasing to note that he still considered the collective and listened to the opinion of the communists. And things began to go better in his service.



Lt Col P. S. Voronov

The party member, Lt P. Tsykalo, who had arrived from school to hold the job of chief of regimental food supply had a different shortcoming. Hard working and energetic, he tried to do everything himself, often taking over for his subordinates. He virtually carried out no indoctrination with them. He lacked efficiency and a desire to complete something that he had started. It looked as though the young service chief had lost heart.

Having had a serious talk with the lieutenant, Voronov helped him to organize his work correctly. A little time passed, and the food supply service, in the words of Voronov himself, had become the pride of the entire chast administration. And in actuality, the soldiers' mess, the food supply depot and the vegetable storage facilities are in

an exemplary state. The two hothouses make it possible to supply the personnel with fresh greens yearround. The kitchen farm is also well maintained.

Lt Col Voronov knows how to talk with the men and to help them with their difficulties. With good reason, the communists have again shown him great confidence, having elected him a member of the chast party committee.

The work of a communist in a party organization is diverse. And one facet of this work is to carry out the party instructions. The secretary of the party committee, Maj M. Ternovoy, feels that a communist must invest his whole heart and everything within his capability into the job assigned him. This is precisely how communist P. Voronov proceeds. Membership in the speakers group is a constant and important assignment for Pavel Sergeyevich.

... Once Pavel Sergeyevich had sat down at a desk. Having opened a volume by V. I. Lenin, from the "Letter to the Red Army Men Who Participated in the Taking of Kazan" he wrote out the following excerpt: "The strength of the Republic in fighting against the imperialists depends upon strengthening the army, as does the victory of socialism in Russia and throughout the world." The last lines of the outline rapidly went down on the paper. And several days later, he, as a non-T/O propagandist, was working out a lecture about vigilance. Having read a number of newspaper and magazine articles, he again turned to the military works of V. I. Lenin, and wrote out excerpts. The day before, for example, he had reread Lenin's works about defending the socialist fatherland, and had been inspired by the wisdom and farsightedness of the great leader who had pointed out that the demand to be on guard is the first admonishment of our policy and the first lesson which all the workers and peasants should learn. Lenin's appeal for vigilance still is a timely one.

The lecture given by the lieutenant colonel made a strong impression. Voronov himself felt this immediately after it was over, when the soldiers surrounded him and piled on the questions.

From his personal experience, Pavel Sergeyevich knows that each speech by a propagandist should be closely tied to the life and daily concerns of the men. If there is no such tie, it means, whether one likes it or not, precious time is taken from the men. For this reason, the member of the speakers group communist Voronov, in preparing for a lecture, does not limit himself to merely reading the literature. He carefully studies the life of the podrazdeleniye. He can be seen in the classroom, at the firing range, at the vehicle testing ground and in the armored fighting vehicle park.

Once, in preparing for a talk on equipment maintenance, Voronov was present at the motor vehicle park, and inspected the vehicles of Sr Sgt Yevgeniy Spiridonov, Pfc Yuriy Zharikov and Pvt Ivan Grigor'yev. He praised the drivers for the good maintenance and upkeep of the equipment. Then with oily hands, he stopped by the vehicle of Pvt Temirkhan Mirzabayev.

"Now let us take a look at your equipment," he said simply.

The experienced eye of the officer had already noticed the soldier's mistakes made in the technical maintenance. Voronov gave the young specialist specific advice, and explained how to achieve a high level of equipment maintenance. On that day he inspected many vehicles, and talked with the platoon agitator, Pfc Yegembek Kabdykeshev and other activists.

Voronov's talk which he gave later before the men contained convincing examples from the life of the personnel. The soldiers and sergeants willingly shared their opinions, and told by what means, in their view, they should work for exemplary upkeep of the equipment.

Such sincere and frank talks have become part of the system. They help him in his practical work. The equipment of the regiment differs markedly from the adjacent ones. The specialists in the rear podrazdeleniye and services work skillfully both under stationary conditions and in the exercises.

In the chast, the barracks, service and storage areas are kept up in an exemplary manner, as are the grounds of the military compound. The company administration and services are on a high level, there are good storerooms for keeping the company's equipment and the personal effects of the soldiers and sergeants. There are personal service combines where the soldiers can find everything necessary for keeping themselves, their clothing and footwear in proper order.

And should disorder be discovered, Voronov immediately alerts the collective to struggle against the shortcomings, and carries out extensive work so that the men do not repeat this in the future. Pavel Sergeyevich is constantly in contact with the men, and knows their strong and weak points well. This, certainly, is the main secret for the effectiveness of his propaganda and practical work.

... Just a short time ago, they were building housing, cutting coal, operating machine tools and growing grain. And now the new soldiers have been assembled in the spacious Lenin room. The young men listen carefully to Lt Col Voronov. He speaks convincingly and simply, he takes up the particular features of duty under northern conditions, and he tells about the glorious military traditions of the chast, and the missions confronting the rear podrazdeleniye. The men listen with interest to the officer. His timely and lively words are a source of inspiration and challenge. He reminds the soldiers of their sacred duty to the motherland.

The men do not leave immediately. Again and again they ask him questions, and talk willingly with the officer.

Yes, this amiable and sensitive man devotes all his energy, experience and zeal to the men.

MEETING OF VETERANS FROM THE REAR SERVICES OF THE WESTERN FRONT

By Col A. Yaremchenko

Our entire nation has properly celebrated the 30th anniversary of the defeat of the Nazi troops at Moscow, as a result of which the Nazi plan of a "Blitzkrieg" was thwarted, and a turning point was reached in the armed struggle in favor of the Soviet Union.



In the photo: The participants of the meeting: The retired officers and generals (from left to right) S. P. Dneprovskiy, N. L. Sokolov, D. S. Prostoserdov, I. S. Khokhlov, N. P. Krondo and D. S. Dollada.

Photo by G. Vecherenko

On the eve of the noteworthy date, upon the proposal of an initiative group which was made up of Lt Gen (Ret) N. P. Krondo, Maj Gen (Ret) S. A. Den'gin, and Col (Ret) K. G. Perlov, the generals and officers who had

formerly worked in the rear administration of the Western Front met at the Central Soviet Army Club.

The orders and medals on the chests of many veterans showed the glorious and heroic path which these men had followed. Among the participants of the meeting were: the member of the Military Council of the Western Front, Lt Gen (Ret) I. S. Khokhlov, the Chief of the Fuel Supply Department of the Front, Lt Gen (Ret) P. V. Tomilin, the Chief of the Uniform Department Col (Ret) I. I. Baranov, an Officer of the Front VOSO [military lines of communication], now Lt Gen Tech Trps V. K. Ryazantsev, and many other veterans from the rear bodies and rear units of the Western Front.

Interesting recollections at this meeting were given by Lt Gen Tech Trps (Ret) A. V. Dobryakov, Lt Gen Med Serv (Ret) M. M. Gurvich, the participant of the Civil and Great Patriotic wars, S. P. Dneprovskiy, and others.

This was the first time in the 30 years which have passed since the Moscow Battle that the veterans met in such numbers. Many fellow officers were not among them. They had given their lives for the liberty and independence of the motherland. Their friends honored the memory of the fallen soldiers by a moment of silence.

The meeting elected the Veterans' Council for the Rear of the Western Front, which, in addition to the above mentioned participants of the meeting included: Comrades S. M. Chemeris, G. G. Moldovanov, D. S. Dollada, D. D. Verevkin, M. M. Malakhov, K. I. Pavlovich, N. I. Nazarov, V. S. Chistyakov, F. Kh. Vlasov, Yu. A. Bobrov and N. L. Sokolov.

The participants of the meeting shared their recollection of the heroic deeds during the period of the Great Patriotic War, and reached a unanimous decision to begin collecting materials about the work of the rear services, to write a collection of memoir articles about the life on the front, and to tell about the heroic feats and self-sacrificing labor of their comrades.

The participants of the meeting agreed not to lose contact, to meet more frequently, bringing in other veterans from the rear services of the Western Front.

STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE REGULATIONS FROM
THE FIRST DAYS OF SERVICE

By Reenlisted MSgt I. Vasilyukha,
Company Sergeant Major

All the laws of the Red Army
and all orders are to be carried out
not out of fear, but out of aware-
ness, and discipline is to be main-
tained in it in every possible way...
V. I. Lenin

At present combat training is in full swing in our chast. Everything has been subordinated to the complete and effective working through of the training program. The carrying out of this mission, as experience teaches, depends greatly upon the organization and strict observance of the regulations by the men.

In this regard, I would like to take up one very important feature of the first weeks in the new training year. This was a period of initial training for the new soldiers. And, as is known, this period is of great significance in their development. Precisely during this period, the foundations are put down for all the subsequent skills of the soldiers and their discipline.

The discipline of a new soldier. How does it begin? Perhaps, by a father's tale about how it helped him overcome the enemy in battle, possibly, from the healthy envy in seeing the smart and fit soldier with the chest insignia "Outstanding Man of the Soviet Army," and possibly...

For me it began thus. When we, the new soldiers, arrived in the military compound, we were struck by the cleanliness of its grounds, and by the ideal order in the quarters. We began to feel like asking for slippers before stepping on the mirror-like floor. "It is essential to be neat and disciplined," were my thoughts 27 years ago when I first crossed the threshold of the barracks. It served me well. Demanding and yet sensitive commanders indoctrinated me, and the regular soldiers helped me in quickly mastering a specialty. Later on I was a gunner in a tank crew, the commander

of a squad of submachine gunners, the head of a soldiers' mess, and then a company sergeant major. I have served in many podrazdeleniye. And where military discipline and proper order were strictly observed, the personnel always had high indexes in military, political and special training, and successfully passed the tests for the readiness to carry out missions under difficult combat conditions.

Our company can serve as an example of this. For three years running, its personnel have achieved only excellent and good ratings. This has been caused by many factors, but above all by the high discipline and exemplary internal order in the company.

The NCOs play a great role in the development of a new soldier. They help him to more rapidly adjust to military life, and to learn to strictly carry out the requirements of the military regulations.

The army receives young men who have been prepared to a varying degree for army service and for observing army orders. I will give an example from last year's May recruits. Pvt P. Pokito made an impression on us of being resourceful, neat and efficient. We were not mistaken. The soldier tried hard. From the very outset, he began to observe the established procedure and the requirements of military discipline, to show efficiency, to work hard at mastering his specialty and political knowledge, and to study the regulations. For this, the commander commended him first among the new soldiers, and urged the others to follow the example of the leader. Pvt Pokito during six months of service mastered the vehicle assigned to him, and became an outstanding man in military and political training.

But Pvt V. Soldatenkov kept his locker in order only at the insistence of the commanders, he made his bed sloppily, he was late for rollcall, and even tried to deceive his superiors. But none of his misdeeds remained undetected or without action. The soldier was made to observe the regulations and orders of the commanders accurately, and when he stumbled, they explained to him why such misdeeds could not be tolerated, and using examples from life, convinced him that he would not become an able soldier without discipline, and in combat could not carry out the missions placed on him. Soldatenkov had to be worked with on every point. As the soldier became aware of the necessity for strictly observing military discipline, a change occurred in his own evaluation of his actions and deeds.

It would be difficult to isolate any one fact which had a decisive influence on the soldier. Many forms of indoctrination were used. Each commander, depending upon the soldier's deeds, considering the circumstances and the time, chose a method for influencing him. For example, I gave a great deal of attention to personal contact with Soldatenkov, and I assume that I prevented more than one false step by him.

Once, in the evening, after exercises, I glanced into the personal service room. There sat Soldatenkov deep in thought. I sat down next to him, and asked how he had done in the field exercises, and found out that the commander had commended his efforts. I shook his hand and congratulated him on

his first commendation. But I noticed that the soldier was bothered by something. "What is bothering you?" I asked. The soldier was silent for some time, and then gave me a letter. It was a letter from his mother. In it she wrote of her joys and doubts, and asked her son to forget his old ways and obey the commander... I advised the soldier to call his mother and assure her that he would carry out her request, and on my behalf, I promised, as a person serving with her son, to write her in time.

Later on the soldier gave me other letters from his mother to read. Among them I remember another which was very affectionate and concerned in which she thanked her son for his good service. But in the letter you could feel a certain misconfidence, and this was difficult for the soldier to take. He calmed down only after I had spoken with him again, and urged him to have confidence in his own forces.

The development of a new soldier occurs not by itself, but as a result of intense and painstaking work by the commanders, the political workers, the party and Komsomol organizations. This work is vast and diverse.

It is very important from the outset to thoroughly study the young soldiers, including their character, capabilities and interests. Certainly, during exercises you will not discover all the qualities of the new men. For this you must get closer to them, there must be frank talks, and you must see how they behave in one or another situation off duty. A knowledge of the strong and weak points, and of the individual capabilities of subordinates makes it possible for the commander to correctly organize training and indoctrination, to find an explanation for the deeds and relationships of the soldiers, and to make correct decisions.

Incidentally, a word about the relationships of the regular men and the new soldiers. Great significance is always given to this question. The officers and sergeants are concerned with establishing correct relationships between them. In particular, the sergeants have a great role to play in indoctrinating a feeling of military comradeship. They command the squads, teams and crews which are the primary cells of the army family. It is precisely in these small collectives that the foundations of the relationships between military personnel are established. The sergeant sees them constantly, on duty and off, and is the first to influence them. For this reason, each time before the arrival of the new recruits, we hold, if one can put it this way, set talks with the sergeants and regular soldiers about their attitude toward the new men. The purpose of these talks is to explain what must be done and how to proceed so as to help the new soldiers to become more quickly aware of their role in the collective, to get them accustomed to this, to achieve the laws of military fraternity and to recognize its value.

We remind the sergeants and regular soldiers to show attention and concern, tact and sensitivity for the new soldiers, and to help in their training and service. Certainly nothing ruins the heart of a new man so much as a reproach or ridicule by a superior for the new man's inability to do something. The sergeant should nip such dangerous phenomena in the bud, and promptly take the required measures.

While using conviction, to demand that the regulations be followed constantly and consistently -- this provision developed by the experience of all the generations of commanders in our army must be followed by us, the NCOs. For only in this manner is it possible to maintain discipline and order on a high level, and to develop in the men a conscientious attitude toward carrying out the requirements of the military regulations and the orders and instructions of superiors.

On the very day that the new soldiers arrived in the podrazdeleniye, it must be made clear to them that strong military discipline is the basis of combat readiness, and that any deviation from the order of the day will lead to a waste of training and working time, and to the undermining of military discipline. But this is only the beginning. The men must be taught to act correctly upon command, and to precisely carry out the order of the day. Here, a great deal depends upon us, the master sergeants. For we set the tone of the workday, as we are the first to arrive in the podrazdeleniye, we organize reveille, the morning inspection, assignment to duties, we supervise the work of a detail, and so forth.

However, it must not be forgotten that the sergeants also play a very important role in observing the order of the day and military discipline. From reveille to taps, they are with the soldiers, and they see to it that their subordinates are properly dressed, observe the rules of military courtesy and carry out orders quickly and precisely.

The description of advanced commanders ordinarily begins with the word "exacting." And this is quite natural. A commander who possesses one of these significant qualities successfully indoctrinates efficiency in his subordinates, he constantly maintains discipline in the podrazdeleniye on a proper level, and achieves high indexes in military, political and special training. This ability is acquired in practice and is also learned. In our company, great attention is given to instructing the sergeants in proper exactingness.

The subordinates of Sgt A. Kovgunov most frequently violated internal order, and received more reprimands for appearance in the morning inspection. He and other young junior commanders did not have enough experience in working with the men. And we taught them. At sergeant conferences and individually, we analyzed how they trained and indoctrinated their subordinates, we studied their disciplinary practices, and analyzed specific instances of insufficient exactingness among subordinates. We reminded them that great exactingness must be combined with concern for the men. The commander should not rest until he is certain that the men have been properly fed, and recreation organized.

The ability to influence one's subordinates by a personal example is the chief merit of the NCOs. This is a very valuable quality. Just look how the new men perceive military service. They do so directly and with their own eyes. Having seen how the commander of a squad, crew or team carries out the orders of superiors or, let us say, having noticed the excellent work of a rear specialist, the new soldiers secretly envy them, and develop a desire to be like them.

As an example, let us take the Komsomol members, the outstanding men in military and political training, Sr Sgt A. Trubin and Sgt A. Panteleyev. Both of them carry out the work procedures on the equipment in an exemplary manner and are able to show them to their subordinates. Precisely this explains their success in training and indoctrinating the new soldiers.

Work with military personnel generally, and with new soldiers particularly, requires from us, the indoctrinators, excellent military and special training, procedural skills, a knowledge of pedagogics and psychology, clear insight, tact and patience. There is the old saying that if your ideas are designed for a year, you will harvest grain. For 10 years, plant grain; for 10 years, plant a tree; for one hundred years, teach people... And over the respective period you will reap a harvest. And if from the very outset of service by the new soldiers we will put all our energy and capability into training them, and then develop the valuable qualities in the subordinates, after two years, we will be able to visibly see the fruit of our endeavor. But not only this. Having gained good ideological and physical training in the army, a Soviet citizen will work honestly and unstintingly for the interests of society, and he will always be ready to defend our motherland with weapons in hand.

TO KNOW THE EQUIPMENT, TO OPERATE IT CORRECTLY

By Sgt S. Dun'ko, squad commander

The silence of the classroom was broken only by the voice of the deputy company commander for technical affairs, Sr Lt N. Shereneshev. He was giving the results of special training for motor vehicle troops.

... The assumed socialist obligations had been fulfilled by the platoon personnel. It can be said with confidence that the drivers can drive their vehicles skillfully in any weather, under difficult road conditions, during the night and during the day.

The ability and particularly the skill did not come immediately. All of this required hard work, laborious exercises and numerous training sessions. I remember how the new men felt unconfident during the first days of service and training, and with what alarm they dashed to their vehicles upon the alert.

There, in the vehicle park, the commanders were already waiting for them. They watched carefully how the new soldiers acted. Even those who had worked before induction into the army at first did not do everything well.

... This time there would be no moving out. For a beginning, it was merely a matter of starting the engine, getting it working smoothly and reporting to the squad commander... Pvt I. Minkov reported. He had started the engine quickly, but had done it uncertainly. Pfc T. Zhurovets pointed out his mistake, and explained that before starting the engine, the oil and water levels must be checked without fail, that the starter should not be used at a low temperature, and that the battery must be protected. In this manner the regular soldiers shared their experience with the new soldiers.

The days passed and experience and knowledge were gained. Now they are all military drivers and each has a vehicle. But the training did not end with this. There is still much to be learned. The individual traits of the vehicle must be studied, and it is essential to be able to feel its "pulse." Without this, it cannot be operated correctly.

Former soldiers and commanders provide great help to the drivers in improving their skill and acquiring experience. For example, the shop chief,

Jr Sgt N. Nikolayenko, can frequently be seen at the daily technical maintenance area. He always carefully inspects and determines the necessary amount of work, and suggests how this can be better done. Sometimes a driver realizes that his vehicle is not in proper working order, but is not able to determine the malfunction.

The case of Pvt V. Sinitsin comes to mind. He noticed that when the engine was running, the water in the cooling system boiled. At first he thought that he himself could easily eliminate this malfunction. To his disappointment, the flushing out of the radiator did not give the desired results. He reported this to the squad commander. All the equipment was tested out, but without success. And it took the help of Maj A. Shishko to establish that there was a defect in the block. Sinitsin and his comrades A. Klimov, T. Zhurovets and V. Strizhnev had to work all night in order to repair the vehicle for a trip by morning. And they successfully carried out the task.

In the collective of drivers, mutual help is indispensable. Not each man can independently perform the difficult maintenance operations, and then he must turn to his immediate superior, the squad commander. Undoubtedly, he, as more experienced and knowledgeable, can and should find the correct solution, and help his subordinates in word and deed.

Concern for the technical state of the motor vehicle and for its constant readiness is one of the most important tasks of the driver. This is achieved by daily work and by a considerate attitude for the vehicle. I have often noticed the carefulness with which Pvt P. Danilkin does this. He knows that once on the way, there is little time for maintenance, and it is better to do everything in the park so that the vehicle can make the march successfully, without fearing any breakdown. Many drivers in the podrazdeleniye follow this procedure.

Each driver has assumed increased socialist obligations, in particular, to save a certain quantity of fuel and lubricants. We feel this is one of the important indexes showing his experience. The liters of saved fuel speak for themselves, and above all, they show an excellent knowledge of the fuel system, the combustion system, correct driving and operation of the vehicle.

In carrying out technical contests under the slogan "Soldier! How Well Do You Know Your Vehicle?" Aside from other questions, attention is paid to everything that helps to save fuel. At these contests, there usually are many numerous debates. At the last contest, for example, no one could compete with Sgt S. Zhadeyko in his knowledge of a carburetor. Here, he was called to help someone who was complaining of a fuel leak precisely at this point of the fuel system. Many people were greatly surprised at the comments by Pvt L. Labut'. It turned out that fuel consumption also depends upon the air pressure in the tires, and he convincingly showed this.

Now, in any free time, the soldiers hang around the fuel savings table where each week the results are given. One might envy the driver of the second squad, the platoon Komsomol group organizer, Pfc T. Zhurovets, for

whom the figure is over 500 liters. It is clear that he will be one of the first in the competition for the title of best podrazdeleniye specialist.

The evaluation of skills is formed from many indexes, but the main thing can be determined only in practical exercises. In passing the tests for motor vehicle training, it was apparent that the men who knew and liked motor vehicles not only correctly but also rapidly were able to eliminate any malfunction. The adroitness of Pvt A. Klimov amazed everyone, and how could one not help be amazed, as the new soldier surpassed the time of the regular personnel and even set a record.

An exercise was the basic test for the knowledge of the men in our squad. Here you could feel real friendship and teamwork among the soldiers. In the exercises, the squad received an excellent evaluation.

Thus, in daily constant work, and in training, experience is gathered, knowledge is improved, while the outstanding men in military and political training increase their class rating. Both several of my comrades and myself will soon be discharged into the reserves. We are pleased that during our service in the army, we have become highclass specialists, and masters of a difficult but very necessary military profession. We will always remember our own chast, and we will always be ready to defend the motherland.

HOW I PREPARE FOR EXERCISES

By Sgt V. Morozov,
Deputy Platoon Commander

In our road podrazdeleniye, the schedule of exercises for the forthcoming week, when it has been signed by the commander, is put up every Friday. Each of us, the sergeants, writes out the names of the subjects and the time allocated for working on them.

After this begins the most important thing, in my view, that is, the immediate preparations for the exercises. I personally begin to get ready ordinarily by thinking through the plan for conducting the exercises, deciding what teaching aids are to be used, and after this I go to the technical library. Here one can always find the necessary textbooks, manuals, regulations, instructions, procedural studies, posters, various magazines on road equipment, and so forth.

There are classrooms, a Lenin room and a sergeants' room for exercises in the company. As a rule, we prepare during the evening hours. For example, before compiling an outline, I study the regulations and instructions, and I look up and write out the regulations needed for the given exercise. Preparation for more difficult subjects ordinarily involves participation and help from the platoon and company commander. They are experienced educators. They provide thorough answers to the difficult questions, and help to distribute the time in working through the training questions. Often they point out what additional literature is to be used. Upon their advice, I systematically use materials from the district newspaper and the journals Starshina-Serzhant [NCOs] and Tyl i Snabzheniye Sovetskikh Vooruzhennykh Sil [Rear Services and Supply of the Soviet Armed Forces]. In them, one can frequently find instructive materials and good procedural analyses for preparing for various exercises, particularly in special training and in studying road equipment.

Having studied the appropriate literature, I begin to draw up an outline plan. Depending upon the subject and its complexity, I make up a simple outline (with short explanations) or a complete one (with complete answers to the questions). If need be, I break up individual questions into subquestions, and determine how much time must be given for working them out.

In the outline, I make comments as to what quiz questions should be given to the trainees, who should be called upon during the exercises, who needs individual help, and what assignment is to be given for independent study. I submit the outline for examination and approval to the platoon commander. He, in turn, carefully examines it, he brings up individual questions, and approves it.

But this is not all to the preparations. We, the sergeants, give great significance to a visual presentation. For example, I use various training diagrams, posters and working models and stands. In this instance, there is the valid saying that it is better to see something once than to hear it a hundred times. Ordinarily the training aids are prepared by the men themselves, we store them in the classrooms and constantly use them in the exercises.

For example, take drilling. At first glance it would seem that no visual aids would be needed here. However, this is not the case. And we always have them on hand at the drill grounds. For example, I march the squad up to the posters where soldiers performing the drill movements are shown, and I explain from them the procedure for the most difficult elements. After this, I demonstrate them several times step by step, and then all together, and only after this do I begin training.

The instructor procedural exercises conducted two or three times a week by the company commander also are of great help in preparation. During them the most difficult questions of the forthcoming subject and the ones which have been poorly learned previously are analyzed. Here we learn the procedures for organizing the exercises, including: how to involve all the soldiers in working on the question, to evoke an interest in them, and to organize a competition among the men. These questions are constantly kept in mind.

We do not miss an opportunity to be present at exercises held by more experienced sergeants, or to learn from them procedures which are better, new or useful. Here also, we frequently speak about the shortcomings we have detected, and discuss what must be done so as to prevent them in ourselves.

It is also important to be present at the area where exercises are to be conducted, for example, in the road equipment park, at the athletic field, in the gymnasium, and so forth, and to prepare them as much as possible.

Before the exercises, without fail I analyze the successes and shortcomings of each soldier individually and the squad as a whole. The analysis which I make of the results of the exercises, in comparing the indexes of other squads with my own, provides a new impetus and forces me to prepare better for the next exercises.

In our barracks, several large mirrors have been put up in a prominent place. Before morning inspection and each exercise, I stand in front of the mirror and carefully inspect my appearance, since I understand that

it is essential to always be neat, and particularly in front of subordinates. Here also I sometimes train for sharpness and correctness in performing individual drill procedures. I recommend that my subordinates also do this. "Do as I do!" is the motto of many of our sergeants. They always serve as an example for the men of their squads and platoons. They are the model.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE COMBAT READINESS OF THE
AIR DEFENSE PODRAZDELENIYE

By Col V. Tokar'

It is difficult to overestimate the role of unit administration and services in the life and activities of a chast. If this is well organized and run ably, as a rule, the tasks of military and political training are carried out successfully, and military discipline is stronger. This is quite natural. For without proper material supply and personal services, the normal functioning of any military collective is inconceivable. And the unit administration and services possesses all of the materiel necessary for the daily life and training of the personnel. This is why it is so important that the administration and services of each chast and podrazdeleniye be run skillfully and efficiently, and the materiel consumed thriftily and reasonably.

Successes here are not achieved ipso facto. They are achieved by the organizational work of the commanders and the subordinate rear specialists, and by the labor of the personnel.

This article will take up how administration and services are run in the PVO [air defense] podrazdeleniye stationed in the north, the achievements in this area, and certain proposals to further improve rear supply for the remote podrazdeleniye.

We should point out that one of the particular features characteristic for the PVO Troops is the frequently separate stationing of their podrazdeleniye separated by great distances and often in inaccessible regions. The severe climate makes itself strongly felt. And all of this imposes a definite impression on life and military and administrative activities.

Due to the designated factors, each remote podrazdeleniye is a sort of independent unit, and is forced to have all of the administrative bodies in miniature. Its commander himself organizes the material, technical and medical support for the podrazdeleniye. However, it must not be forgotten that his fulfillment of the difficult obligations to a significant degree depends upon how he is supplied with the necessary materiel. This applies to the delivery and creation of material stocks as well as to the equipping of the rear service facilities.

First of all, we feel, a word should be said about the living conditions, since they are always important everywhere, and particularly in cold regions. The housing conditions of military personnel to a great degree influence their mood. And of course this must be taken into account. The soldiers and sergeants live in well-equipped barracks, while the officers and the members of their families live in good housing.

Naturally, all of this did not come about all at once. At one time, the barracks for many podrazdeleniye and the housing for the officers were built from prefabricated panels. In the north, where there are heavy frosts and strong winds, they did not provide the required temperature inside. They were insulated for creating normal conditions. This was done by one of two variants. In the first instance, the walls were insulated on the outside by two layers of wood fiber board. They were laid with Ruberoid and covered on top with "vagonka". In the second instance, the walls were plastered and faced with brick. The ceilings were plastered and the floors were covered with a second layer of boards. Shutters were made for the windows, and during the winter these kept in the heat better, and during the summer provided normal rest under the conditions of the polar day.

A good deal has been done. But the work is still continuing. In the course of it, new ideas and proposals are born aimed at improving the organization of everyday life for the people. The most valuable initiatives are supported and carried out by their own forces or with the help of the senior chiefs and the supply bodies. However, there are many questions which cannot be solved on the spot. This concerns the layout of the barracks. In the standard plans for the PVO podrazdeleniye, ordinarily the barracks is combined with the mess.

But the severe climatic conditions make it essential to locate certain other facilities which are extremely essential for the life of the personnel together with the sleeping areas. Among them, we feel, one would put first of all the medical station, the classrooms, the personal service room and a number of other service facilities. And this is done in practice. They are set up in the barracks by cutting back the usable area of the sleeping areas.

It can be concluded that for the remote PVO podrazdeleniye in which are standing duty in the north, barracks are needed which would make it possible for the personnel to stand duty and to carry out the missions of military, political and special training, without going outside in a heavy frost or strong wind. This means, that the barracks should have a command post, at least four classrooms, three rooms for a medical station (receiving-procedural, for temporary hospitalization of patients and an isolation room). In order to exclude contact between patients and the personnel, the medical station should have a separate entrance, as well as its own heated toilet and washbasin. The barracks should also have areas for a personal service room and an office.

The question of heating the buildings and facilities is a very important one. This is a far from simple matter. Suffice it to say that each year scores of thousands of tons of coal must be shipped to remote areas. It

is very difficult to receive such a quantity which is delivered by sea in a restricted period of time with the roadstead unloading for the small podrazdeleniye. Moreover, coal in the process of protracted storage under northern conditions loses its qualities. This is why the need has risen of using liquid fuel instead of coal. The conversion of a number of boilers to liquid fuel has proven completely effective. This has made it possible to create better living conditions for the men and their families and to obtain a good savings in money. The latter has become particularly tangible in replacing the MTsT-4 microcyclone furnaces with the AF-65 burners which reduce diesel fuel consumption by 200 percent. However, not everything has been ironed out in this important matter. It, we feel, would go significantly better if the question would be solved of who should deliver the special equipment and tanks for fuel storage, that is, the billeting bodies or the fuel supply service?

For heating various facilities, the waste heat from diesel engines which operate virtually around the clock is used as well as electric power from their own power plants which are not fully utilized.

Here we should note the initiative of the podrazdeleniye which is commanded by officer A. Buravenko. Here the surplus electric power is successfully used in the kitchen for heating water by boilers which have been made by the men themselves, as well as for heating electric kettles and stoves. A portion of the electric power is used in the steambath of the podrazdeleniye.

For heating the garage and the battery room, they use the heat from the exhaust pipes of the diesels, and these pipes are run through the designated areas. Here the air temperature is kept within limits of from +10 to +15° centigrade. The water in the bath is heated by a diesel exhaust pipe which is run through the corresponding tank.

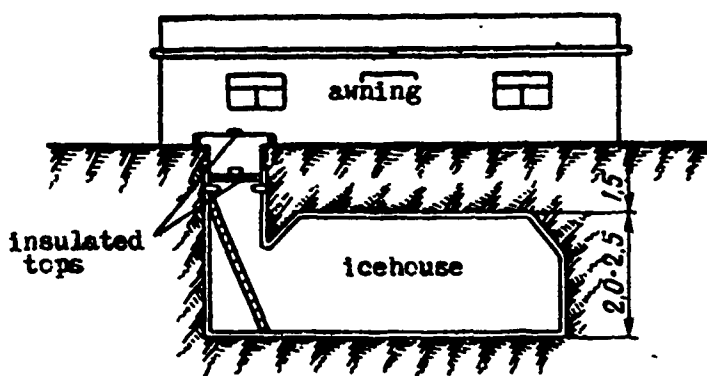


Diagram of an icehouse in an ice lens.

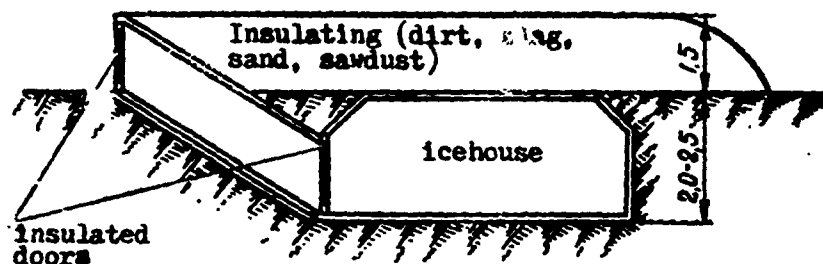


Diagram of simple icehouse.

In the above-mentioned podrazdeleniye, they have also been concerned for finding and supplying hot air to the hothouse. This is done with the help of electric ventilators installed in the wall between the hothouse and the area where equipment is located. This is completely sufficient for growing greens.

Such experience merits wide dissemination, and should soon be introduced in other podrazdeleniye.

As for the delivery of materiel to the remote chast and podrazdeleniye, as a rule this is done during the navigation season over the Northern Seaway and along the rivers. The correct planning and organization of this work is of important significance. The rear supply of the PVO chast and podrazdeleniye, as is known, is carried out by the supply services of the military district. This is one of its particular features. How is this principle observed?

The supply of equipment and materiel by the billeting operation service has been well organized. On the other hand, food supply requires some improvement, and more specifically, more careful planning and supervision. The problem is that the food dispatched from the storage depot which should supply it is written off from the account as a direct expenditure, but is not entered on the account in the food supply department of the supplying district. As a result, the reporting and control over the storage of materiel and their writing off in the event of spoilage have not been properly organized.

We feel that the food department of the supplying district which bears full responsibility for planning and supplying food to all the PVO chast and podrazdeleniye, as well as for organizing accounting and reporting for this, should perform these obligations strictly.

Furthermore, the supply of fresh meat, fish, vegetables, early potatoes and fruit for the personnel of the northern podrazdeleniye and chast is of important significance. At present, the remote podrazdeleniye have the right to purchase fresh meat and fish on the spot. And they use this right. In recent years, the supply of fresh fruits and vegetables for the northern

garrisons has markedly improved. They have begun to ship in a certain quantity by air transport both through food supply as well as by military trade.

At the same time, there still are unused possibilities. Here is one of them. At present, in all the troops, there is the extensive practice of providing fresh cabbage so that it will last through April inclusively. However, some northern podrazdeleniye as before are supplied only with s urkraut. We feel that the vitamin content of the soldiers' diet is somewhat reduced here, and this is very undesirable.

The many years of operating the navigation season indicate that on the last trips of the vessels delivering potatoes and onions to the podrazdeleniye it would be possible to plan the delivery of the early varieties of fresh cabbage proceeding from a figure of 500-600 kilograms per podrazdeleniye. This would make it possible to prepare first courses periodically for a period of 6-7 months, and chiefly to use it for preparing appetizers.

In order to raise the vitamin content in the food and improve its taste qualities, the supply troops endeavor to grow greens and vegetables themselves. Hothouses are built for this purpose. For example, they can be found in the podrazdeleniye where I. Skakun, R. Matveyev and F. Zevak are in charge of unit services. They have been built from local materials (construction wastes and rafting wood). In them they grow onions, radishes and other greens. In 1971, more than 1000 kilograms of cucumbers were harvested just in the hothouse which is run by officer Skakun.

The enterprising and thrifty commanders and supply workers also use the rich gifts of nature. They gather mushrooms, berries and ake jam, compotes, they catch fish, and so forth. But, unfortunately, this is not done everywhere.

A few words about the storage and consumption of food on the spot. Under northern conditions, this question assumes particular urgency since the food is shipped in for many months. In order to keep it well and correctly use it, definite requirements must be strictly observed.

Experienced podrazdeleniye commanders store food ordinarily in stacks which are arranged according to the time the goods were delivered and the dates when they were produced by industry. The food which was shipped in or produced earlier is kept in the issuing storerooms or in the most accessible places. It is issued first, and this is correct. The failure to observe the designated principle leads to the spoilage of food. Such instances previously occurred. Now they have been eliminated. But this does not mean that we can relax now. For this reason, naturally, the superiors constantly keep this question in mind, they supervise the actions of the podrazdeleniye commanders and teach them to manage effectively.

Recently, icehouses have been successfully used for storing food. They are built in permafrost ground by digging an open hole or in so-called ice lenses. This experience should be widely disseminated.

How are the podrazdeleniye supplied with fuel and lubricants?

Until recently, light oil products were supplied to remote areas in barrels. As a result, a large amount of empty barrels accumulated, and it was virtually impossible to ship them out due to the ice. Moreover, numerous difficulties arose related to the unloading and delivery of the fuel barrels directly to the consumption areas, and this took many people and much equipment. Again as a result of searches, a more acceptable solution was found.

At present, a number of podrazdeleniye have built tank fuel receiving points. They have been equipped with tanks, rigid and soft pipelines, pontoons and even pumping equipment. The advisability of such a decision has been substantiated by practice. The time for receiving the fuel has been reduced, the amount of all the work has been significantly reduced, and the materiel is better stored.

Definite work is also being done to save fuel and lubricants. In each podrazdeleniye they have set up hot boxes for several vehicles, and in many places there are heated plant rooms. This makes it possible to keep the engines warm and not to consume fuel on warming them during cold weather. Better methods are constantly being sought to organize the fueling of the equipment. For example, for fueling helicopters and light aircraft, and such still must be fueled under the northern conditions, the pumping units (AZT-250) manufactured by our industry have proven effective. In truth, more of them must be allocated for the PVO podrazdeleniye located in the northern regions.

A commander of a remote PVO podrazdeleniye on duty in the north has diverse and difficult administrative and supply work to do. This requires that he have good organizational skills and rather profound knowledge about rear service questions. Unfortunately, some new officers are deficient in this area. For this reason, the common cause suffers to one degree or another. Superiors should constantly help such commanders.

All of this occurs because a young officer in a military school receives little knowledge about work under special conditions such as in the north, in desert regions, and so forth. Obviously more attention should be paid to this aspect of training officer candidates.

In our article we have taken up only individual aspects of rear support for PVO podrazdeleniye stationed in the north. We feel that the useful experience in the administrative and supply activities of remote and small podrazdeleniye can be creatively applied in other places. At the same time, we would like to state the confidence that our proposals for further improving material, technical and medical support for the remote podrazdeleniye will be examined by the appropriate services. This will make it possible to more successfully organize the service, training and everyday life of the men defending the air frontiers of our motherland.

UNIFORMS FOR ENSIGNS AND WARRANT OFFICERS

By Lt Gen Intend Serv N. Simonenkov

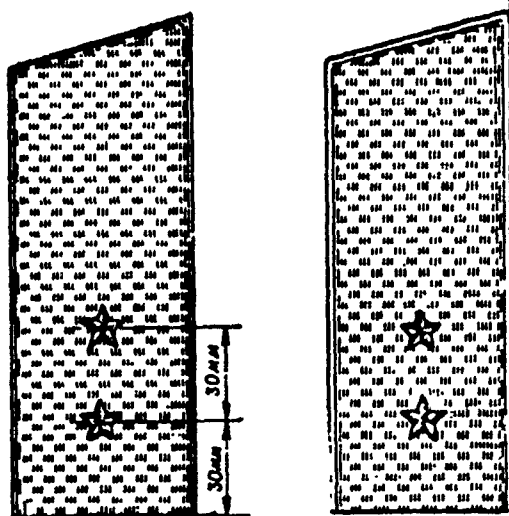
On January 1972, the ranks of ensigns and warrant officers were introduced in the Soviet Armed Forces to replace the class of reenlisted military personnel according to the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This was a new manifestation of the concern shown by the communist party and the Soviet government for strengthening our armed forces as well as for a qualitative improvement military personnel.

Due to the enormous achievements of the Soviet economy, science and technology, as well as a result of the unstinting work of the workers, engineers and scientists, our Army and Navy are continuously being outfitted with the most modern weapons and military equipment, and the range of equipment of the material supply services is continuously broadening and becoming more complex. Under these conditions, the role and responsibility of professional military personnel, including the junior rear service specialists, increased sharply. Their duty is to be thrifty managers, to know the rear equipment well, to be able to fulfill their service duties correctly, to be constantly concerned for improving the living conditions of the soldiers and sergeants, and to create normal conditions for successfully carrying out military, political and special training for the personnel.

For this reason, the positions previously held by the reenlisted personnel will now, as ensign and warrant officers, be filled on a voluntary basis by persons possessing the necessary service experience, military training and special knowledge in terms of the range of their duties.

The ensigns, warrant officers and the members of their families will receive the material support, monetary allowances, rights, benefits and advantages provided by Soviet legislation for the reenlisted military personnel and their families.

The ensigns and warrant officers are to receive a military uniform equivalent to junior officers, but with new ensignias approved for this category of military personnel.



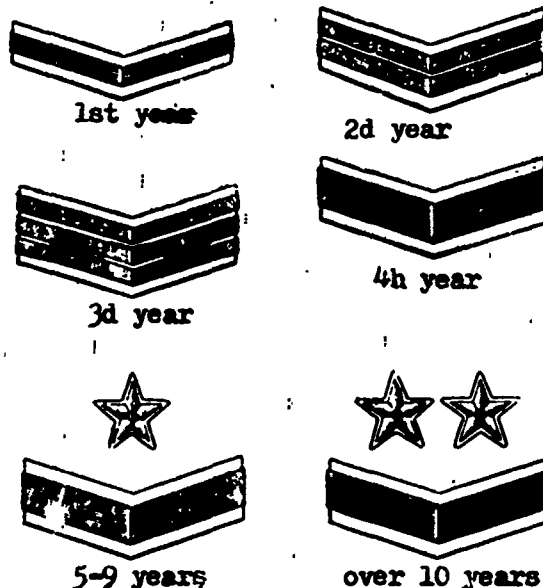
Shoulder boards of the ensigns of the Soviet Army and Naval Aviation (left), and ensigns and warrant officers of the coastal chaste of the Navy.

On the parade dress uniform for ensigns in the Soviet Army, shoulder boards have been established from colored braid according to the branch of arms (red, black and blue) without openings or piping, while the warrant officers will have shoulder boards from black braid with white piping, the ensigns from the coastal chaste of the Navy will have shoulder boards from black braid with **red** piping, and the ensigns of the Naval Air Force will wear shoulder boards from light blue braid without piping.

On their daily uniform, the ensigns of the Soviet Army will wear shoulder boards from khaki-colored braid without piping, while the warrant officers and ensigns of the Navy will wear the same shoulder boards as on their parade dress uniform.

On the field uniform of Soviet Army ensigns, the shoulder boards will be of a khaki color without piping, and for the ensigns of the Naval Marines, black with red piping.

Shoulder boards which are sewn on will be worn on all the articles of the military uniform of the ensigns and warrant officers. An exception will be the white jacket, the blue short jacket, the high-necked single-breasted jacket (in the Navy), the outer shirt, the three-quarter length sheepskin coat, and the insulated padded jacket for particularly cold regions. These will have removable shoulder boards.



Sleeve insignias of ensigns and warrant officers.

Two stars which are 13 mm in diameter are attached to the shoulder boards of the ensigns and warrant officers. For the shoulder boards of the parade dress and daily uniform, as well as for the field uniform of the ensigns in the Navy Marines, these stars are a gold color, and a khaki color on the shoulder boards for the field uniform of ensigns in the Soviet Army. The stars are placed along the longitudinal midline of the shoulder board a distance of 30 mm from the lower edge of the board to the center of the first star. The distance between the centers of the stars along the shoulder board is 30 mm.

Ensigns of the Soviet Army in addition to the shoulder board, on those articles of clothing where envisaged by the Uniform Rules, should wear patches with the existing type of emblems for the branches of arms.

All ensigns and warrant officers are also to wear sleeve insignias for the number of years of service. They are gold braid sewn with the angle facing down on a backing of the same color as the article of clothing on which they are worn. Above the braid, depending upon the length of service of the ensign and warrant officer (beginning with the fifth year), one or two gold stars 25 mm in diameter are worn.

The length of a side of the chevron of the sleeve insignia is 45 mm, the distance between the ends of the chevron is 90 mm, the distance between

the braid is 5 mm, the distance from the upper and lower edges of the backing to the stripe is 5 mm, and the angle is 150°. The width of the narrow braid is 6 mm, and the wide braid 13 mm.

The sleeve insignias are worn on the parade dress tunic, on the parade dress and daily jackets and on the daily single-breasted jacket. They are sewn on the outer side of the left sleeve 7 cm above the upper edge of the cuff of the tunic (jacket), and 16 cm above the lower edge of the sleeve of the jacket.

According to the year of service of the ensign (warrant officer), braid is sewn on the sleeve insignias as follows: one narrow braid for one year of service, two narrow ones for the second year, three narrow ones for the third, one broad for the fourth, one broad and one star for five-nine years, and one broad and two stars for ten and more years of service. The distance from the top of the upper angle of the backing to the center of the star is 25 mm.

All the sleeve insignias should be sewn to the sleeves of the clothing along the entire perimeter of the insignia using thread that is the color of the fabric of the uniform either by hand or with special sewing machines. In order to maintain uniformity in making the sleeve insignias, the backings should be cut out using stencils made from solid cardboard.

The braid for the number of years of service are stitched on the cut out backings using an ordinary sewing machine and gold or yellow thread with even stitching a distance of 1.0-1.5 mm from the edge of the braid. The ends of the braid are bent around to the back side of the backing. The braid can also be glued to the backing with polyvinyl acetate, BF-6 and other glues.

A parade dress overcoat is also to be provided to the ensigns and warrant officers. It is a steel-gray color for the Soviet Army ensigns, and black for the warrant officers of the Navy and the ensigns of the Naval Coastal chast. These overcoats are made from the high-quality cloth issued for the parade dress uniforms of junior officers. The ensigns of the Soviet Army are permitted to wear the steel-gray parade dress overcoat with the daily uniform out of formation with trousers worn over high boots.

In line with the introduction of the military rank of chief ship petty officer for regular petty officer personnel of the Navy in the place of the military rank of warrant officer, it has been established that the chief ship petty officers should wear the uniform and insignias previously established for navy warrant officers.

The introduction of the ranks of ensigns and warrant officers is a measure of state importance. It will help to successfully carry out the great and important tasks confronting the personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy. It can be said with confidence that in our Armed Forces, their rear chast and facilities will gain a new detachment of skilled military



In the diagrams (from left to right): summer parade uniform for a formation of Soviet Army ensigns (with the exception of aviation and airborne landing troops); summer parade dress uniform of ensigns in the Soviet Army (except aviation and airborne landing troops); summer daily uniform for formation of ensigns; uniform No 3 -- summer parade uniform for navy warrant officers.

specialists, the ensigns and warrant officers, who will serve honorably and constantly bring about a further strengthening of the combat readiness and combat capability of the chast and ships.

ON PLANNING TROOP FOOD SUPPLY

By Lt Col Intend Serv A. Zakharov

For meeting the needs of the Soviet Army and Navy for food, significant amounts of material and money are spent. Sound demand, prompt receipt and delivery to the troops, and the economic and rational utilization of the money and materiel are possible only with careful supply planning. As is known, this work is carried out by the food supply bodies. Proceeding from the specific conditions, the plans compiled by them are adjusted and corrected as the demand is clarified and as new tasks arrive. The periodicity, dates, procedure and method of planning are established by the Food Supply Administration of the USSR Ministry of Defense [UPS MO]. We should remember that the plans may be annual, six-month and special for a period of carrying out individual measures. For the remote and norther garrisons, the plans are compiled for period: corresponding to specific conditions.

Six-month supply plans are compiled at the UPS MO and the food supply sections of the troop districts, groups of troops and fleets for providing current supply of the troops with all types of food (with the exception of seasonally procured products). A six-month schedule calculation is the planning document in the soyuzineniye. The annual plans are compiled only for supplying the troops with seasonally procured products.

Let us take up in more detail the organization of this work in the food supply section of a military district. Here one of the important areas is the compilation of the six-month supply plan. The uninterrupted supply of food for the troops depends upon its prompt and correct elaboration. It must be said that in some places, as inspections have shown, in drawing up the designated document, certain data have not been taken into account, and the plan has frequently been drawn up late. As a result, by the end of the planned period, individual chast did not have the proper food supplies, while at the supply depots, the inventories of other products exceeded the established amounts by 100-200 percent. As we can see, the necessity of a well thought-out plan is obvious. For this reason, a very responsible attitude must be shown to its compiling.

Let us examine what is the starting point in this matter. It is important, first of all, to correctly determine the demand for current supplies. The limit of the six-month rations for the planned six months

serves as the basis for this. In working out the limit of the rations, ordinarily the number of troops at the beginning of the planned six months is taken as the base. A possible change in the number of personnel (inductions and discharges, missions, training assemblies, maneuvers and so forth) must be considered without fail.

The availability of inventories and their maintaining in strictly defined amounts in all levels are of great significance for uninterrupted food supply for the troops. In establishing the amount of carry-over inventories for each soyedineniye or chast, they take into account the economy of the region in which the troops are stationed, the delivery routes, the climatic conditions and the material facilities for the location and storage of food.

The supply plan, in addition, takes into account the quantity of food necessary for sale to the military personnel, the members of their families and civilian employees.

The other sections of the plan are equally important, in particular, those dealing with the resources and the assigning of allocations. The resources include the balances of food in the chast and supply depots at the beginning of the planned six months, as well as the current unexecuted orders for local deliveries during the previous six months, as well as the centrally delivered products en route. These data are taken from the information in Form No 1/prod. of the chast and depots for the last past quarter. The resources of the district without fail include expected receipts for the planned delivery of food products from the military sovkhoses, the special dairy and poultry farms, and the ancillary and kitchen farms.

The assignment of the food allocations is the concluding stage in compiling the plan. While in working out the first section of the plan the main thing is to accurately determine the number of units to be supplied and to correctly calculate demand, here the determining factor is proper distribution of the food allocations issued to the district in terms of the supply warehouses and the consumption areas.

But the work with the plan does not end with this. The plan continues to remain the basic working document for the district food supply section under which the troops are supplied. During the entire six months, the officer planner makes the necessary correction in the plan. Where the person in charge of this question has a good knowledge of the procedure for compiling the supply plan and firmly carries out the existing regulations, the troops are always supplied with food on the proper level.

Recently in the food supply sections of the military districts, there has been a marked improvement in the compiling of the six-month plan. They have begun to more accurately determine the demand of the chast, to make the calculations more correctly, while the level of planned compilation has improved. All of this tells favorably upon food supply for the troops.

Let me give one example. At one time, in inspecting the food supply service of the Carpathian Military District, a whole series of shortcomings were discovered in the questions of planning troop food supply. The district food supply section where Maj A. Babintsev was the planning officer did a good deal to eliminate the oversights. At present here the six-month plans are correctly compiled, and the food allocations are evenly distributed within the district. There has been a significant improvement in control over the maintaining of established carry-over stocks in the chast and at the depots.

Unfortunately, individual violations of planning principles still occur in some areas. This leads to undesirable consequences. As an example, the plan does not always reflect the replacement of some products with others, the demand for individual products or current supplies is incorrectly calculated, they do not consider the availability of carry-over inventories, and products received for planned supply from the military agricultural enterprises are not accounted for in the district resources. Individual workers have a formal attitude toward the distribution of food allocations in terms of the food depots and the consumption areas, and do not show any creativity in this. The audits and inspections have also established that some of them make little effort to control the fulfillment of limit discipline on the depots and the consumption of food, and do not keep track of the maintaining of the established carry-over inventories in the troops and depots. For this reason, in a number of chast, they are kept below the established amounts in others, above.

The chiefs of chast food supply and the chiefs of the supplying food depots are responsible first of all for many of the shortcomings. However, the blame cannot be lifted from the workers of the district food supply sections, chiefly the officers concerned with the questions of planning and supplying the troops with food.

Of course, the best method for clarifying the maintaining of food inventories is to have the respective officials make a trip directly to the chast. But this is not always possible. For this reason, fuller use must be made of the chast reports which are presented quarterly to the district. Incidentally, this is what usually happens. The quarterly information is carefully checked and conclusions are drawn from it. The results of the check are analyzed, and specific measures are taken to eliminate the shortcomings. However, there are instances when workers from the food supply sections make little or no use of the report data from the troops in their practical activities.

Recently, the planning procedure has somewhat changed. Food is supplied now according to orders from the military districts, troop groups and fleets. Such a system is a progressive one, and it corresponds to the general principles of organizing material planning and supply as existing in the national economy. With the changeover to this system, the district food supply sections are given more independence in their work, and their responsibility is increased for ordering and carrying out the allocations, as well as for organizing supervision of the maintaining of the established carry-over inventories in the troops and depots.

According to the new system, on the basis of the matter of the supply plan, the district food supply section draws up an order calculation for food, and submits it to the UPS MO at the established times. Along with it, a schedule order is presented for the quantity of food to be delivered during the planned six months broken down for the consumption areas and the supplying depots.

The order is a sort of excerpt from the supply plan. The character of the order depends upon how thoroughly the latter has been worked out. This again stresses the importance of correctly drawing up the supply plan.

A majority of the officer planners in the food supply sections have a conscientious attitude toward this matter, and draw up the orders carefully. At the same time, mathematical mistakes are still encountered in the order, the carry-over inventories for individual products are incorrectly figured, the replacing of some products with others is violated, and planned food receipts are not reflected from the military agricultural enterprises and the kitchen farms. In examining such orders, a very great deal of time is required for correcting the mistakes, and additional correspondence occurs. An equally serious shortcoming is the delayed presentation of the orders.

It is also important to correctly draw up annual supply plans and orders for the seasonally procured products (fresh potatoes, vegetables and fruits, tomato paste, hay, and so forth) in the food supply sections. This matter has certain particular features. For example, in determining the demand for potatoes and vegetables, it is essential to consider the orders for these products from the chast, the standards for natural losses in storage and processing, as well as their receipt from the military sovkhoses, the ancillary and kitchen farms.

Without fail the supply plan and the order must take into account the quantity of vegetables which will be processed by the chast and depots. Such a plan ordinarily is compiled with an indication of the regions and oblasts where the products will be procured. Particular attention is given to supervising the course of making the procurements to putting down fresh potatoes and vegetables for winter storage, and to providing prompt help to the troop administrative and supply workers. In the course of the procurement campaign, corrections must often be made in the supply plan.

These corrections ordinarily are beneficial. The workers of the district staff must show flexibility and efficiency in solving the questions which arise. The planning of work in the district food supply sections is a responsible matter. The success in organizing food supply for the troops depends greatly upon its state.

THE SHIP PHYSICIAN

By Col Med Serv P. Zelenetskiy and
Maj Med Serv A. Vasilevskiy

Soon it will be back to sea, back to the voyage. It will be a long time until home is seen again. These are ordinary navy days. During these times, the ship physicians perform an important role which sometimes is at first unnoticed. The work of these specialists during a voyage is greatly determined by the preparations for it. It is said with good reason that the success of a voyage is determined on shore. At the base, measures are carried out to prevent illnesses and fatigue of the personnel at sea, as well as health and antiepidemic measures, and supplies are replenished. Modern naval vessels do not stay long at their bases, and for this reason the military physician must solve many problems in a short period of time. Here organization and able planning of the work are essential.

Take the time spent at sea. Here very day it is essential to be ready to help an ailing man, and each day there are many major and minor matters. These difficult duties are beyond some military medics. Fortunately, there are few such people. A majority of the physicians are totally devoted to their job, and they do not seek easy ways out or fear difficulties.

One such person is Capt Med Serv A. Shevchenko. The ship on which he serves is first-class, and has for a long time operated in the Mediterranean. And although this sea is a warm one, there are as many problems in service as on any other ship and at any point of the world ocean. But the high morale of the sailors, their good combat skills and the experience and ableness of the officers help the successful execution of the missions by the men. And, undoubtedly, the medical service specialists share all the joys and difficulties fully with the crew.

Officer Shevchenko embodies the typical traits of a military physician. He is well acquainted with the specific features of naval duty and ship medicine, and he is experienced. He did not achieve all of this at once, in a finished state. He struggled and developed along with the entire military collective in which he served as a very young officer. He was well received and they helped him get on his feet. This was also aided by the fact

that he himself was not afraid of hard work, he did not fear the hardships of a naval voyage, and immediately demonstrated true endeavor and industry. Over the past years, thousands of nautical miles have been recorded on the navigation charts, and the ship's watch log is full of entries: "Operation begun..." "Operation completed..."

Behind the terse words are minutes, hours and days of anxious brooding by the physician, the mobilization of all his physical and moral forces, and the skillful embodiment of knowledge and experience. At times it was difficult. During a storm, a sick person had to be brought onboard, and medical aid provided immediately under difficult conditions. And how many times, regardless of the high sea, did he have to travel in a launch to a nearby vessel in order to help a less experienced colleague?

Take this case. In the Mediterranean, PC 2d Class A. Solovey fell severely ill on one of the ships. An operation was required. Under difficult stormy conditions, Capt Shevchenko crossed to the ship and took part in the operation. The operation was complicated and long. The postoperation care for the patient was an equally responsible stage, and this lasted five days, that is, until reaching a Soviet port. During all this time, he was on call and slept fitfully. The patient had to receive 16 liters of blood and other blood substitutes intravenously. During his short service, Shevchenko has already performed more than 33 difficult major operations at sea.

Each time the reward for all the anxiety and danger is the recovery of the patient and the words of thanks from the recovered man.

It is particularly pleasing when the ship operates successfully during the exercises, and the medical service received a high evaluation from the command. This was the case, for example, during one of the exercises. This result was not by chance. A great deal of work had to be done in order to prepare well for the voyage, and an extensive range of measures had to be carried out aimed at the medical support of the personnel during the period of the exercises. Great attention was given to preventing injury, and overheating, and control was strengthened over the organization of meals, the execution of instructions for safety equipment and the observance of health rules. During those days, medical knowledge propagandized particularly actively, training sessions were conducted for the personnel in providing first aid, and measures to alternate the time on and time off of the ship specialists were skillfully worked out and implemented. This and other work done by the physician was a major contribution to the overall success.

As is known, modern ships are equipped with various automatic devices and electronic computers. What is the interaction between man and equipment, and how do the individual environmental factors effect the health of the men -- these questions have always been of interest to Capt Med Serv Shevchenko. With good reason he is constantly engaged in military scientific work. Along with the specialists of the general medical institutions, he gives a great deal of attention to seeking out scientifically sound recommendations in the

"man-machine" system. A constant study of the working conditions of the sailors, consideration of their individual qualities, and an analysis of the factors giving rise to complaints of health have made it possible for him, for example, to work out practical recommendations on preventing fatigue among specialists in the operator personnel. In these recommendations, the basic place is given to the psychophysiological training of the personnel for the voyage under conditions of a hot climate, as well as to the extensive introduction of physical culture which helps to maintain high work efficiency among the personnel.

During the period of a voyage, the preventing of various infectious diseases is an important area in the activities of a physician.

The quiet and even-tempered man becomes rather firm and even abrupt if he sees even the slightest deviation from proper sanitary procedures at sea. For this reason, the galley, the storerooms and the living quarters on the ship are in an exemplary health state.

Alexander Stefanovich Shevchenko is a well educated man. He is constantly improving his knowledge, and successfully combines the execution of his service duties with studies in the evening Marxism-Leninism University. He takes an active part in social life. He himself is a good athlete, and he works enthusiastically with others, developing athletic skills in them.

Constant contact with the sailors, petty officers and officers, a study of their living and working conditions, sensitivity to the men, their needs and requests, as well as good special training have created great authority for the ship physician.

Remarkable physicians are serving on the ships of our fleet. These are men of various characters and various fates. But they all have an enormous love for the navy and for their job. We have great respect for Majors Med Serv B. Ryzhkov, A. Lukin and V. Stankevich, Capts Med Serv N. Bogoyavlenskiy, K. Dubrovskiy and others. Many people will always remember the able and skillful hands of the ship physicians who came to their aid at sea.

The new stage in the operations of the fleet which is characterized by long voyages of the ships confronts the ship physicians, both during the voyage and at the base, with increased demands for the medical support of the sailors, and above all, for maintaining the physical and mental forces of the personnel on a high level. At present this is the basic direction in the work of the ship physician. These complex duties can be successfully carried out only by a new type of physician who possesses profound and diverse knowledge and who loves his job.

What knowledge and experience should he possess in order to be able to conduct preventive work and provide skilled aid to the sick men? This question is very timely, and the success of medical support for the ship crew at sea depends greatly upon the correct solution of it. Undoubtedly,

the ship physician must possess knowledge and practical skills in any specialty (an internist, a neuropathologist, an oculist, dermatologist, psychiatrist and so forth) on a level of medical first aid and emergency skilled aid.

At the same time, he should have good surgical training with a sufficient practical development of a full range of skilled surgical aid. He should be able to perform surgical operations without assistants and an anesthesiologist, usually having a feldsher and medical worker as an assistant. An indispensable quality for him is to be bold and strong willed, and not to fear taking a responsible decision independently. Certainly during a long voyage, often there is no one from whom he can gain advice, there is no one to consult, and time cannot be lost.

The experience acquired by the medical service of our fleet in the medical support of ships during long voyages suggests that a ship physician must be above all a surgeon. And not only this. Narrow specialization in his training in no way helps to successfully perform the numerous tasks which confront him, and in particular, in preventing various illnesses, in maintaining the ship in a proper sanitary state, in supervising the organization of meals and water supply for the personnel, in inspecting the work of various equipment from the standpoint of creating normal living conditions for the men, and so forth.

In this regard, the chief feature of a ship physician becomes clear, that is, a universalism within the area of providing emergency medical aid, and broad diversified training. The difficult conditions of the navy and voyages in the most diverse regions of the world ocean help to train precisely such a physician, a man of high moral strength, who is profoundly aware of his duty to the motherland and who has mastered his specialty.

The development of a ship physician is a complex and protracted process. In order to accelerate and facilitate it, our fleet has accumulated generalized rich experience in the medical support of long voyages. This experience is stated in many instructional documents, instructions and memoranda. Moreover, a well organized system of diverse physician training has been worked out and is being implemented. At present it can be quite rightly said that the protecting of the health of the ship crews is in the dependable hands of physicians who have acquired good special education and military training.

THE SOLDIERS' TEAROOM

By M. Yezerkiy, Deputy Chief of the
Public Dining Section of the Dis-
trict Trade Administration

In this military compound, after a hard day of training, the soldiers like to come to their own soldiers' tearoom. They come here not only to eat a sandwich or a roll, to drink a glass of milk or have tea, but usually to visit with their friends, to watch television, to read a recent magazine or newspaper, and to play chess, checkers and dominoes.

The tearoom is located in a large comfortable room which has been furnished with comfortable modern furniture. The windows have open-work tulle curtains. The foods are attractively arranged on the buffet in the refrigerated cabinet. The assortment is diverse. There are various cold appetizers and sandwiches, sour milk products and hot beverages, sausages, and articles from dough and much else.

Recently, we have begun selling dumplings here. The soldiers have approved of this.

The situation in the tearoom is, we would say, like home. It is very cozy here. The buffet workers are cordial and attentive to the visitors. The cooks and candy makers constantly please the men with their refined preparation of dishes.

This is not all. The time off of the soldiers has been organized in an interesting and meaningful manner. At the soldiers' tearoom they often hold lively performances where there is music, and the favorite songs of Soviet composers. Songs alternate with verses and dances. The recreational evenings strengthen military friendship and combat comradeship, as well as sponsorship ties with the working youth. They also provide an extensive opportunity for the development of amateur artistic performances and creativity.

The well organized recreation helps the men to better perform their service duties.

It would be a very good thing if the work in all the soldiers' tea-rooms was carried out in the same organized and meaningful manner.

QUALITY CONTROL -- A BARRIER TO WASTE AND ABUSES

By Maj Gen Intend Serv V. Taran, Chief of the Inspectorate of the Central Financial Administration of the USSR Ministry of Defense and Candidate of Economic Sciences, Lt Col Intend Serv V. Razumov

The 24th CPSU Congress stressed the necessity of strengthening the effect of the financial and banking bodies on the fuller mobilization of production reserves and a rise in production effectiveness, as well as on the struggle of mismanagement, waste and excesses. Profound analysis of the fulfillment of this party demand was given at a meeting held in September of last year for the leadership of the Army and Navy financial service. The report of the chief of the Central Financial Administration, the USSR Ministry of Defense, Col Gen Intend Serv V. Dutov and the speeches of the conference participants pointed out that in recent years there has been a marked improvement in the financial and economic activities in the Army and Navy. The allocated funds are effectively used for strengthening the defense might of our motherland, for raising the constant combat readiness of the troops and for improving the living conditions of the personnel.

Great attention has been paid to improving the forms and methods for financial control, as well as to training and indoctrinating the inspectors. These are very important questions. The inspectors of financial service have been entrusted with responsible tasks in further raising the quality of audits and checks, in making certain that materiel and money is properly kept, as well as in combatting mismanagement, waste, excesses and embezzlement.

A predominant majority of the financial auditors are sufficiently erudite, skilled and knowledgeable of Soviet legislation in the area of financial and economic questions. They are persons with great practical experience and are able to skillfully organize and conduct audits and checks. Working along with them are young specialists, particularly on the troop level. They have good theoretical training, but they lack practical experience. And their work is complex and responsible. For this reason, methodological aid must be constantly provided to young auditor inspectors, they must be taught to ably use the rights given to them, and they must be indoctrinated in a feeling of responsibility for the job assigned.

One must not be satisfied with just old experience in solving new problems. One must constantly look forward, learn to work better, and improve the forms and methods of financial control. V. I. Lenin pointed to the necessity of a creative approach to organizing control, and that the forms and methods of practical control should be worked out and tested out in practice. Here diversity is the guarantee for viability and the promise of success in achieving the general common goals. These instructions apply fully in our times. Life and practice constantly demand that each inspector-auditor add to his military theoretical knowledge and show initiative.

The basic form of financial control is an audit of financial and economic activities. This, like any other audit, is a sort of research, and has its own procedural principles.

The forms of organizing and running the financial system in the Army and Navy are characterized by extremely great diversity. We have troop chasts which are financed by budget estimate procedures, there are cost accounting enterprises in the most diverse areas, there are construction organizations, medical facilities and so forth. The audit of each installation has its own particular features in terms of content, volume, organization and method. Not every inspector and auditor is thoroughly familiar with the particular features of the financial system in every military chast, institution, organization and enterprise. But without this it is impossible to carry out the audit on a skilled and effective level. What should be done?

Practice shows that here it may be helpful to make an analysis of the financial and planning documents and reporting from the unit to be checked ahead of time, that is, before traveling to the site of the audit, and to make this analysis profound, according to a well thought out plan. One should also check the materials of previously conducted audits and checks, including by other services. This is the main thing in preparing the inspector for the audit. Only in this manner is it possible to avoid an unsystematic check of the documents.

The senior bookkeeper and auditor of a construction organization N. Shapayev prepares conscientiously for audits. This makes it possible for him to conduct them thoroughly and efficiently. And if there are any violations of financial discipline, he discovers them. In a construction organization where Afinogenova was a financial worker, the audits have been carried out by A. Ikanov, and one of them was done upon the request of the military procurator. He carried out the audit formally and did not discover any violations. But when Comrade Shapayev did the audit, he discovered embezzlement committed by bookkeeper Afinogenova.

Superficial audits do not bring any benefit but rather cause harm. They create the appearance of well being and give rise to a situation of tolerance.

For this reason, particular significance is given to the quality of the audits. Precisely this is the guarantee for successfully carrying out

the main tasks of the financial control bodies, that is, to anticipate and prevent violations, abuses, waste and embezzlement, and to provide help to the commanders, political bodies and chiefs of services in organizing financial and economic activities and in eliminating shortcomings. V. I. Lenin in his work "On the Question of the Tasks of the Rabkrin [Worker-Peasant Inspectorate], Their Understanding and Their Execution" wrote: "The task of Rabkrin is not only an even not so much to 'catch,' or 'unmask' (this is the task of the court to which the Rabkrin is closely tied, but in no way identical), as to be able to correct.

"Able correction on time is the chief task of the Rabkrin."

The experience of the officers in the financial service of the Red Banner Northern Caucasus Military District merits positive praise. For the purpose of providing methodological aid and control over the quality of auditing in the supply services, the inspectorate workers audit the institutions, organizations and agricultural enterprises under these services. The chief bookkeepers of the supply sections and administrations of the district are involved in conducting the audits under the leadership of well-trained inspector auditors. From them they gain experience, and with their help master advanced control methods. Thus, in auditing the Kadamovskiy Military Sovkhoz, officer I. Gaydrik detected embezzlement and violations of financial discipline which had been committed by the former sovkhoz workers N. Podvorchan, A. Karpova and certain others, he discovered the reasons for violations and misappropriation, and drew the correct conclusions. Having taken measures to recover the losses caused to the state, Comrade Gaydrik worked out measures to prevent similar violations in the future.

The financial workers of the agricultural section of the Northern Caucasus Military District, in using the experience acquired in the course of a joint audit with Comrade Gaydrik, discovered similar violations in the agricultural organizations of the district, and eliminated them.

Control is not always effectively executed over the financial and economic activities of the housing administrations, nurseries, mutual aid officers and other institutions and subsidiary enterprises in the troop chast. Control over the activities of these installations is entrusted to the commanders. But this in no way means that, in working in the chast, an inspector auditor of a financial service should not be interested in the activities of these institutions.

For the purposes of raising the quality of control, it is essential to rely more widely on the public. "In the future the party will be concerned," states the Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 24th Congress, "that the Leninist ideas of constant and effective control from the masses be constantly carried out." In carrying out this demand of the 24th CPSU Congress, the commanders and the political bodies and the military financial workers are carrying out extensive work to mobilize the army community to struggle against mismanagement, waste and embezzlement, and for strictly observing legality in the consumption of material and money.

In the Red Banner Belorussian Military District, they have skillfully mobilized the community to struggle for the effective use of materiel and money and to improve unit services and administration. Here the audits are basically conducted with the help of people's control representatives. Upon recommendation of the district political administration, the chiefs of the supply financial bodies were elected the deputy chairman of the people's control committees or groups. The inspector personnel of the district, in maintaining close ties with the party and political bodies and the people's control committees and groups as well as in relying on their aid, carry out financial control effectively.

We must also mention work of the internal auditing commissions. With their help, the commanders and the chiefs can achieve a great deal in improving control over the consumption of money and materiel but under the condition they be ably led. The work of the internal auditing commission headed by Maj A. Titov has been well organized. This commission conducts the checks of the financial system thoroughly and effectively, and promptly prevents violations in the financial and economic activities of the chast.

Unfortunately, there still are serious shortcomings in implementing internal control. This is explained primarily by the fact that the chast commanders often do little to direct the work of the commission, they do not give proper significance to the detected shortages and violations, they appoint untrained persons to the commissions, while the supply financial bodies do not always provide procedural aid to the commanders and internal auditing commissions in organizing and carrying out the control. As a result the audits are not always carried out effectively, and the abuses are not discovered.

"Public opinion" states the Resolution of the 24th CPSU Congress, "must be more decisively directed at combatting violations of labor discipline, greed, idleness and embezzlement... This matter requires constant attention from the party and from all the aware forces of our society."

The audits of financial and economic activities achieve the greatest effect in their results and the proposals for them are used in daily practice. This, in essence, is the final goal of auditing. Its effectiveness must be judged precisely on the results achieved after the auditor's proposals have been carried out. Naturally, the implementation of the audit materials should be a matter of particular concern for the chast commanders, the political and party bodies, the military financial and economic workers and all the personnel.

Publicity is one of the most important Leninist principles of control. It helps to more rapidly and profoundly understand and realize various phenomena, it encourages more active work against shortcomings and the persons guilty of them, as well as encouraging the seeking out and dissemination of all that is valuable and positive. In correcting the workers who feared publicity, V. I. Lenin pointed out that "publicity is the sword which itself cures the wounds caused by it."

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This is why it is very important that the auditing results be given to the commanders, the communists and the officials of the chast, and that they be discussed at service meetings. The inspector must draw up a draft order for the results of the audit and present it to the draft commander. Certainly, the order should give not only the shortcomings, name guilty parties, and outline measures to correct the violations, but also mention advanced and conscientious workers, the positive experience of financial support for military and political training, and the effective use of materiel and money. Such an order will help to improve work, and to raise the responsibility of the podrazdeleniye commanders, the service chiefs and the community for carrying out the proposals aimed at eliminating the violations.

The experience of the commanders and the political bodies of the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany in organizing and directing control over unit administration and services merits a positive evaluation. Here the questions of the state of control and auditing work and the results of the audits and checks on financial-economic activities are examined at sessions of the Military Council and the service meetings, they are discussed at the meetings of the party and economic activists, at party and Komsomol meetings, and are reflected in the orders and directives of the command. This helps to prevent violations, to raise the quality of the audits, and to make most effective use of the materiel and financial means.

Many years of experience indicate that the most effective are the audits conducted simultaneously for all the services of the troop chast or for the sectors of production activities and enterprise. Such audits provide complete and coordinated auditing of the system as a whole. As a rule, for carrying out integrated and simultaneous audits the membership of the auditing groups includes specialists of various services. Their actions are coordinated by the group leaders. In comparison with the sectorial audits, the integrated and simultaneous audits make it possible to more thoroughly evaluate the state of unit administration and services, to discover concealed reserves, to go more deeply and completely into the reasons for shortcomings in financial and economic activities, and to take effective measures to eliminate them.

An inspector auditor of a financial service, in auditing, for example, the use of money for the military training of the chast, cannot draw sufficiently complete and effective conclusions without evaluating the state of the material training facilities, the combat readiness and combat capability of the podrazdeleniye, the conditions for the upkeep of military equipment and so forth. Certainly, by himself he cannot check out all of this without the participation of skilled specialists from the staffs and services.

The integrated and simultaneous audits not only provide the best results, but they also conform more to the interests of the chast being audited. Certainly it often happens that the auditor of one service has scarcely left, when the next arrives, followed by a third, and so forth. Here the periods and time of the audits are set proceeding from the interests of the given service and not at all those of the audited chast. As a

result, the chast is audited continuously during the year, but no integrated notion of the actual state of affairs is gained either by the commander or the auditors themselves.

For example, integrated and simultaneous audits are well carried out in the Red Banner Belorussian Military District. A significant portion of the troop chast is audited completely and simultaneously for all the services.

In one of the district troop chast, the audit was headed by officer N. Potiyev. Participating in the audit were inspectors of the food, uniform, billeting and fuel supply services. Moreover, a people's control group and the members of the internal auditing commission took part in the audit. This made it possible to carry out a thorough audit, and to encompass all aspects of the chast's activities. The conclusions drawn on the basis of the audit were discussed at an enlarged session of the party bureau, at a service meeting and at a party meeting. The persons guilty of violating financial and economic discipline were brought before the various groups. The audits helped the chast commander to organize financial and economic activities.

Unfortunately, in control and auditing practices, the integrated and simultaneous audits are not too frequent a phenomenon. And ordinarily they occur only in checking the production and financial activities of cost accounting industrial enterprises and construction organizations. Certainly, the preparations and particularly the holding of such audits require rather careful work by the appropriate commanders, staffs and chiefs of the supplying services.

Whenever possible we must abandon the holding of sectorial audits that is, each service separately, and plan and conduct integrated and simultaneous audits, in any event, for all the services. However, the supplying financial bodies and services are not always desirous of participating in the preparation and conducting of simultaneous audits. All the services should be equally interested in this.

The inspectors of the financial service should work for a situation where every audit helps to improve the financial system and be an effective means for combatting waste and misappropriation. In all its work, the audit should help the commanders and the political bodies indoctrinate the personnel in a spirit of carefulness for national property. Each inspector auditor should constantly remember the necessity of not only discovering that, most importantly, preventing violations of financial discipline, halting instances of mismanagement and waste, as well as taking effective measures which will bring about the effective use of material and financial resources allocated by the state for the defense needs of the nation.

RELYING ON THE KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATION

By Reenlisted MSgt V. Belikov,
Company Sergeant Major

For several years now our motor vehicle company has had the title of "Podrazdeleniye of Thrifty." At the recent assemblies for the podrazdeleniye sergeant majors, the deputy chast commander for the rear again pointed out successes, and proposed that I tell my fellow sergeant majors how we achieved high results in savings.

Indoctrinating thriftiness in a soldier is a long process. I, as the podrazdeleniye sergeant major and a communist, know how painstaking this work is. It is carried out constantly and daily by the company commander, his deputy for political affairs and by the party and Komsomol organizations. They use any opportunity for explaining to the men the importance and significance of thriftiness.

Our motor vehicle company must carry various types of freight. But the main deliveries involve carrying personnel to work projects and the prompt supply of building materials. The trips may be short or long, difficult or simple. But in any instance, the driver has the task of saving fuel, saving tires, lengthening the run of the vehicle between repairs, having a considerate attitude toward clothing, footwear and so forth.

Let me give several examples. On a Sunday, a visit was planned to the Saku Affiliate of the Central V. I. Lenin Museum. On the day before, the political worker visited here and met the guide who on the next day would lead the company in the museum. The political worker asked the guide to focus the attention of the men on a number of questions.

On the next day, in moving from exhibit to exhibit, the guide linked his story to the Leninist style of work, and said how highly Lenin valued thrifty people who are able to manage economically, and how strictly he met with the negligent and unthrifty.

The effect surpassed our expectations. That evening, the company was seething. I wrote "seething," and then wondered was that the right word? Yes, precisely! In the Lenin room and in a talk outside the barracks, the issue was Lenin, thriftiness and economy. And it was pleasing to note that the Komsomol members were involved in the discussion.

Another example. The platoon commander and Komsomol member Lt Valeriy Khalitov was ordered to conduct a talk on the subject "Motor Transport of the USSR and its Development in the New Five-Year Plan." The young officer prepared energetically and conducted an interesting and lively talk. He told the men how much the output of motor vehicles would increase in the five-year plan, and made the listeners, right then, in the course of the talk, estimate what the nation would receive by increasing the run of each company vehicle between repairs by 1000 kilometers, and by saving gasoline, diesel fuel and lubricants. The figures were amazing. And how many vehicles could be built with the saved money? What can be done by each of us for increasing this amount? The officer was always coming up with new questions.

The soldiers estimated, debated and reported to one another. On the following day, a stand appeared in the motor vehicle park. It clearly and tersely announced how much one kilogram of gasoline, diesel fuel and lubricant cost. From that time, the company began counting in kilograms and rubles. As an example, in the evening Jr Sgt Nikolay Kurbatov, Pfc Anatoliy Chetvertakov, and Pvt Afanasiy Yabanzhi returned from a trip, measured the amount of gasoline in the tank, and calculated the savings in liters and rubles. Twice a month the drivers checked their calculations of savings with the estimates of the deputy company commander for technical affairs. The platoon agitators Sgt Vladimir Trachuk, Pvs Valeriy Kondratyuk and Vladimir Garbuz, and the editors of the operational news sheets Pvs Aleksandr Korozov and Gennadiy Konovalenko made certain that each man in the podrazdeleniye knew the achieved savings.

The savings in fuel and lubricants were not the only subject for the agitators or the editors of the operational news sheets. The Komsomol activists began an initiative. Each soldier himself should be able to perform minor repairs on his clothing and footwear. This began with one of the operational news sheets telling how Pvt Ivan Tumak, in working at a repair area, tore the sleeve of his tunic, and immediately sewed it up neatly, while Pvt Pavel Pashatskiy put new heels on his boots. Of course, there was nothing surprising in this. But it was noteworthy that the operational news sheets urged the men to take care of military clothing and to respect it. And it should be said that after this during the morning inspection fewer and fewer comments were made to the soldiers about their appearance. The sergeants also became more exacting. They carefully watched how their subordinates took care of clothing, military property and equipment.

The company Komsomol members consider the struggle for savings and thriftiness to be their vital concern, and they set an example in this. At their meetings, they discuss the course of the fulfillment of the obligations by the Komsomol members, they go over the ways for using the reserves for savings, and criticize those who show inefficiency.

The commander supports the initiative of the Komsomol bureau. With his approval, the Komsomol projector [trouble-shooters] periodically conduct raids on the questions of economy and thriftiness. The results of these raids are discussed by the bureau. Or take the following example. When some

Komsomol members in one of the platoons, in standing daily detail, lessened the demands placed on the personnel in terms of maintaining proper order, (and, as is known, the lengthening of the service life of company property depends upon this), immediately the attention of the platoon commander was focused on this, and at a session of the Komsomol bureau, a serious and basic conversation was held with the Komsomol group organizer of this platoon, Jr Sgt Ivan Chudayev. After this, the Komsomol group organizer held a meeting for his group. The attitude of the men in the platoon to standing daily detail markedly improved.

In telling how we have achieved a careful attitude toward public property and how we are struggling for savings, we cannot help but have a good word for our Komsomol rationalizers, the men of inquiring thoughts. They are respected in the podrazdeleniye. I will give just a few names: Pfc Boris Belikov, Pvt Vladimir Zelentsov, Vladimir Kotyshev and others. All their proposals have been introduced, and they have helped to increase the run of the vehicles between repairs and they reduce their stoppages during repairs.

The work which has been carried out to indoctrinate thriftiness in the men has brought about positive results. The podrazdeleniye is fully supplied with regulation clothing. There is a replacement pool for clothing with one pair for every three soldiers, and the furniture is good, although it has been used for more than three years. Cases of damage and loss of clothing and property have been completely eliminated. In the company there is a separate storeroom for the personal effects of the soldiers and sergeants, as well as a personal service room with all the necessary appliances. Over the half year we have saved two percent of the fuel, the life of the tires as an average for each vehicle has been increased by 900 kilometers, and the run of each vehicle between repairs has risen by an average of 3000 kilometers, while the service life of storage batteries has risen by 10 percent. With the maximum use of the load capacity of the motor transport, we have achieved a significant savings in fuel. Each month the personnel fulfills the shipping plan by 103-105 percent. The company has again won the title of "Podrazdeleniye of Thrifty."

The successes which we have achieved during the first year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan are a source of pleasure. But we are not stopping at the achieved level. The Komsomol members have assumed high socialist obligations for the new training year. These obligations include points which previously did not exist, including for the economic training of the men.

The commanders, the party and Komsomol organizations are well aware that the achieving of the designated goals by the podrazdeleniye depends greatly upon the further development of the socialist competition and upon an improvement in its organization. They are focusing their efforts on this.

ALL RESERVES IN ACTION

By MSgt I. Pan'kin

Following the example of the personnel in the motor vehicle company which is commanded by Lt A. Svavalyuk, my fellow servicemen have joined the competition for the right to be called "Podrazdeleniye of Thrifty," and they already have tangible results. The drivers have saved one tire for each vehicle. This is a collective contribution.

The internal economy reserves... In what manner should they be sought? There are many ways. The search for economy reserves depends upon the particular features of the work done by the man and the entire collective. But there are also general reserves. This is above all an improvement in indoctrination of the personnel, and the unfailing fulfillment of service duties by each serviceman. Let me refer to our own experience.

In the podrazdeleniye, a great deal of attention is given to supervising the observance of technical maintenance rules by the drivers and the adjustment of units and equipment. This work is done simultaneously with the propagandizing and introduction of advanced experience. It has given positive results. Last year alone, the drivers saved more than 2000 liters of gasoline. We have never had such indexes.

The mastery of related specialties also helps to achieve savings. Some of our men have mastered the related specialties of battery technician and machinist. This helps them in operating the vehicles and maintaining them. The new drivers are following the example of the advanced ones.

To save and economize and to invest heart into the matter -- this is a characteristic feature for a majority of the men in our motor vehicle podrazdeleniye.

We have other reserves for savings and thriftiness, and we will endeavor to use them more fully.

HOW TO PREVENT COMING DOWN WITH THE FLU

By Lt Col Med Serv S. Zhilin

Almost every year, a wave of influenza rolls across the world with the onset of cold weather. During the epidemic, millions of people are taken ill.

At present, in certain regions, an increased flu morbidity is being recorded. For this reason, all necessary measures must be taken to prevent the carrying of flu into the chast and ships, as well as to rapidly eliminate epidemic areas if they should arise. It is important to remember that for successfully combatting flu, the efforts of not only medical service specialists are needed but also of all the commanders, political workers, the rear service offices and the entire personnel.

How can this work best be done?

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On the basis of the data of the flu forecasts, the medical service works out a plan for preventive and antiepidemic measures. After approval by the commander, this plan is given to the respective officials. It is useful to hold a special meeting with the chast and podrazdeleniye commanders and political workers as well as with the chiefs of the rear services, and at their discuss the procedure for carrying out the planned measures.

In their work of preventing flu, the physicians of the chast and sovedineniye are obliged to carry out the following: to maintain constant contact with the local public health bodies for obtaining prompt information about flu morbidity among the population; with the availability of vaccine to promptly immunize the personnel; to ready the medical stations, sick bays and medical battalions for receiving and treating flu patients with their mass admission; to strengthen medical supervision over the execution of health requirements in barracks and training areas, in kitchens and messes, as well as to organize talks and lectures about flu; with the appearance of the first flu cases, all measures are to be taken to eliminate the epidemic areas.

In preventing the spread of flu in a chast, the prompt execution of isolation, restrictive and other organizational measures is of great significance. With a rise in flu morbidity among the civilian population, in the

area where the chast is stationed, it is essential to prohibit leave for the personnel and to maximally restrict the number of official trips.

Persons who arrive back in the chast from leave or official trips can be permitted in the podrazdeleniye only after undergoing a medical examination. In the event of a suspicion of sickness among regular military personnel, they are to be immediately isolated, while for officers and the enlisted personnel medical supervision at home is to be provided for one or two days.

Constant observation must not be forgotten for the military personnel in the administrative, supply and transport podrazdeleniye. Due to their service duties, at times they must be outside the chast.

For limiting contact between individual podrazdeleniye, the sharing of movies and holding of general assemblies and other mass measures should be temporarily prohibited. For this same purpose, separate meals should be organized for the personnel of flu-infected and noninfected podrazdeleniye. The infected podrazdeleniye should visit the mess and bath last. They are not assigned to kitchen detail.

In preventing the flu it is important to carry out the requirements for maintaining the barracks, training and service facilities. Care must be taken for combatting dust, draughts, dampness and the excessive cooling of the personnel, since all these factors reduce the body's resistance and contribute to the spread of flu. With regular airing of the rooms and wet mopping with the use of disinfectants, dust is removed and with the influx of fresh air the concentration of viruses is significantly reduced.

Active detection and prompt isolation of sick persons must be put among the basic measures to prevent the spread of flu among the personnel. This is important to do because, unfortunately, individuals are still frequently encountered who, in being sick and in referring to their busyness or simply disregarding this "mild" illness, underestimate it and stay in the collective. Such persons subject their service comrades to a danger of infection, since even a brief stay by a sick person in the podrazdeleniye or public areas creates a possibility of infecting everyone around.

Special areas are allocated and equipped for isolating flu patients at the medical stations, sick bays and hospitals. The officers and enlisted personnel can be treated at home. In the event of the occurrence of mass illnesses among the personnel, provision should be made ahead of time for setting up additional isolation wards in barracks or other facilities, as well as the required equipment. Personnel (best from among persons who have already been sick) are assigned for the medical service for taking care of the isolation wards, and when necessary, transport for evacuating sick persons to medical facilities.

The fulfillment of personal hygiene rules must not be forgotten. Each man should have his own handkerchief with which he must cover his nose and mouth without fail in coughing and sneezing. An officer or reenlisted man

who is being treated at home should cover his nose and mouth with a simple gauze mask in order not to infect the members of the family. In considering that the flu virus can be transmitted from one person to another through tableware, its boiling or decontamination with chlorinated lime is still another additional obstacle against the spread of the illness.

In all the podrazdeleniye, barrels for drinking water are to be equipped with spigots, and each man is to be issued a mug or flask. The use of one mug for drinking is categorically prohibited.

The commanders, political workers and rear officers are obliged to make certain the personnel does not get overcold, particularly during trips in motor transport, in standing guard duty, in field exercises and training, during the servicing of equipment, or in their jobs in the open air. The personnel must be promptly supplied with warm underwear, have footwear and clothing in proper condition, and have a possibility of drying them.

In preventing flu, the systematic strengthening of the soldiers and sailors, particularly in the first year of service, plays an important role.

Preventive inoculations also hold a definite place in combatting flu. For this purpose, our nation produces vaccines and a special serum. Recently, scientists have conducted extensive research on preventing and treating flu with the use of interferon, a special protein, and antinfluenza gamma globulin. A number of other new medicines are being tested. The range of general and specific means for combatting flu is broadening every year. This makes it certain that victory over the most mass human illness is drawing nearer and nearer. The preventive area has been, is and will be the basic direction in combatting flu.

TAKING CARE OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR UNDER WINTER CONDITIONS

By Lt Col I. Rusyayev

In the troops, winter training is in full swing. In following the motto "Learn what is needed in war," they spend a significant amount of time in field exercises. Under these conditions, it is very important to dress the soldiers and sergeants well.

Above all, the men must have water-proof footwear so that their feet remain dry during the muddy season. It is quite possible to do this. It is merely a matter of constantly smearing the footwear with a special heavy grease.

But what should be done if moisture still gets inside the boots? In this case, ordinarily the foot cloths are turned over to the dry ends. It is also recommended that the wet footwear be cleaned of the mud, wiped off with a wet rag or washed, and then wiped dry. Boots can be dried (if the podrazdeleniye is stationary) only in the air. They should be hung by their tops on pegs and let dry out. Faulty boots, with the first opportunity, should be exchanged for good ones from the replacement supplies.

During the wintertime, sometimes it is necessary to operate during a rain or in wet snow. The overcoat quickly becomes soaked through, it becomes heavy and does little to protect against the cold. This is why, during the rain or wet snow, a rain ~~cape~~ is worn over the overcoat. A soldier or sailor should always keep this rain cape with him.

During the winter the men go to exercises warmly dressed. They have padded cotton jackets and breeches, three-quarter length sheepskin coats and felt boots. In a majority of the climatic regions, these supplies are not issued to all the chast personnel. For this reason, they must be transferred from podrazdeleniye to podrazdeleniye before each field exercise. The podrazdeleniye sergeant major, having received the warm clothing, must fit it to the subordinates. The issuing of tight clothing and footwear is not allowed, for they hinder movement, they rapidly tear, while tight felt boots lead to foot blisters, they cause pain and fatigue a person.

Warm personal articles (overcoats and caps with ear flaps) are also carefully fitted when first issued. For example, the overcoat should not be too large or too tight, but rather so that a padded jacket can be worn underneath. The cap with ear flaps, with the ear flaps down, should not constrict the head.

As is known, during the winter the weather can change. It may happen that during the day of a field exercise, there is a frost and snow has fallen. The men go out in felt boots. All of a sudden there is a thaw. The felt footwear gets soaked. The wet felt boots do not retain warmth, and they cause foot blisters. It must not be forgotten that felt boots which have been soaked through even once sharply lose their heat retaining properties. In order not to subject the personnel to colds, it is recommended that leather footwear be taken along if there are any indications of the occurrence of a thaw. Ordinarily this footwear is stored in the transport of the podrazdeleniye and chast.

Felt boots require definite care. They cannot be dried in front of the fire. They do not dry out evenly, and there is a danger of their becoming scorched or burned. Snow must not be allowed to thaw on the felt boots.

Personnel working with fuels and lubricants must protect the felt boots and clothing against dirtying with mineral oils.

The personnel is frequently issued felt boots with a vulcanized bottom. If they are correctly used, they provide reliable protection against the cold, since virtually no water gets through the sole. Every possible means must be taken to protect this footwear against the entry of moisture by other means. The problem is that this footwear dries very poorly even under stationary conditions, let alone field ones. If the felt boots have still gotten wet, the foot cloths should be turned, and straw or hay inner soles should be put inside. It is very important to be able to wrap the foot cloths. Correctly wrapped, they stay firmly on the feet, they do not slip off, and protect the feet against rubbing, and, with the wetting of the felt boots, hold out the moisture for sometime.

Proper care must be taken to such equipment as the winter soldiers' gloves. If they are carefully used, they will maintain their heat retaining properties for a long time. But if they are put on wet hands once or twice, the nap on the inside is rolled up and the warmth retention is reduced.

Or take the belts from artificial leather. In a heavy frost, they should be taken off and put on carefully, without abrupt movements, and the adjustment of the length should not be made unnecessarily.

During the winter, in the field, as was already stated, clothing and footwear are often spoiled by fire. The soldiers sometimes must warm themselves in front of a bonfire. Some of them endeavor to dry out their clothing. But leather, felt, rubber and fabric are rather sensitive to a high temperature.

and quickly are spoiled. Generally speaking, it must be kept in mind that the drying of wet footwear and clothing is very complicated under field conditions, since for this not only a heat source is required, but also about three-quarters of an hour which, because of the tactical situation, is almost never available. For this reason, it is best to keep clothing and footwear dry.

During the exercises or work in the field, when heaters must be used or a person must warm himself in front of a bonfire, he should carefully watch against burning fabric articles. On padded clothing, a large area can be burned slowly and unnoticeably by a spark, and on a raincape many burned holes are formed, and the cape is unusable. A camp tent can burst into flame and burn up instantly in coming into contact with fire or a greatly heated stovepipe.

During the winter, in the field, instances are the unintentional damage of clothing and footwear cannot be excluded. Even the most careful and neat soldier, in carrying out a mission given by a commander in training combat, can have this happen sometimes. However, at the first opportunity he should be able to repair his clothing. He should know how to sew on a button or a hook, to sew up a split seam or a torn area of the clothing, to make a small patch, and so forth. For this, each soldier carries a needle and thread in his hat, and buttons, hooks and thread in his pack. Before going to any field exercises, the squad commanders and the company sergeant majors make certain that their subordinates have supplies for repairing clothing.

The most involved repair on clothing and footwear is carried out by specialists of the uniform shop which ordinarily is brought into the field in those instances when an entire chast is participating in the exercises. Depending upon the tactical situation, the shop can operate under both stationary and moving conditions. In an assembly area or in defensive combat, the shop should be deployed in a heated camp tent. On the march or on an offensive, the shop operates, as a rule, during brief halts, and with good roads, and in movement. After any winter field exercises, the used equipment is dried out, inspected, and when necessary, washed and repaired.

Prior to long field exercises, the men are given a bath and clean warm underwear is issued without fail. Cotton clothing should also be washed and tinted. This is necessary from two viewpoints, that is, health and correct use of the equipment. Under difficult field conditions, when the men do not undress for a long time, underwear and clothing rapidly become dirty. And if clean clothing is not issued, then the worn underwear and clothing can become so dirty that it is difficult to clean it later.

Our military personnel has all of the necessary clothing to be warm and comfortably dressed in any weather in the field, and to participate in combat training without hindrance. It is the duty of the chast uniform supply chief, the podrazdeleniye commander and sergeant major and the duty of

each soldier and sergeant to organize the correct use of clothing and footwear in the field during the winter, and not to allow the premature wearing out of the equipment.

ORGANIZING THE DELIVERY OF FREIGHT BY MOTOR TRANSPORT

by Docent, Candidate of Military Sciences
Col I. Kushch and Col I. Kamyshanov

The delivery of military freight is one of the main missions of the rear, and its organization is the most important duty for the deputy commanders for the rear. The organization of transport depends primarily upon the procedure used for supplying the materiel. Due to the fact that the responsibility for supplying the troops with materiel rests on the rear administration bodies of the superior levels, the delivery of freight to the chast and podrazdeleniye is organized by the senior chief. He also determines the procedure for using the means of transport which are both directly subordinate to him as well as of the inferior rear service elements.

The complete and integrated use of all types of transport is the most important principle in carrying out the delivery. In settling the question of the use of one or another type of transport, in each specific case, the following is considered: the quantity of freight, the distance and urgency of the shipments, their economic advisability; the state of the communications arteries and means of transport; the presence of a limit for fuel consumption and motor use, and other factors.

As is known, the delivery of materiel by motor transport from depots to the troop chast, as a rule, is carried out in a centralized manner. This progressive form for organizing shipments makes it possible to reduce the delivery time of the materiel to the destination, and to rationally utilize the return trip of the vehicles. Moreover, centralized delivery creates conditions for carrying out the shipments with a smaller number of personnel and transport, and this is also very important.

The strict observance of the Instructions for Planning and Organizing Centralized Freight Delivery by Motor Transport is of exceptional significance for raising the effectiveness of motor transport. These instructions determine the procedure for planning shipments on the scale of each garrison, as well as the duties for the participants in the transport process (the planning and supply bodies, the freight dispatches and recipients, the troop chast allocating transport and the forwarders).

The centralized delivery of freight in a garrison is organized by the senior chief for the rear services. For the immediate management of this process, a working body is created, a group for the leadership of centralized delivery. Its membership, the list of freight and the volume of transport, the procedure for assigning transport and forwarders, the routes, supervising the transport, as well as other measures to carry out centralized delivery are determined by an order from the appropriate garrison chief.

Practice shows that in those garrisons where the established procedure is strictly adhered to, positive results have been achieved in the use of troop motor transport. Thus, in the Red Banner Belorussian Military District in 1970, in delivering food, 12,700 rubles were saved, and in the first half of 1971, 8500 rubles. In one of the garrisons of another military district, in five months of 1971, 19,500 kilometers of mileage and 3500 rubles were saved.

However, not all of the garrisons are fulfilling the demands for a complete changeover to centralized material delivery. In some places, little concern is still shown for combining shipments of small freight batches, for raising the height of the bodies, for using regulation trailers and for carrying out other measures aimed at raising the effective use of motor transport. As a result, the load capacity of the motor vehicle podrazdeleniye in such garrisons is on the average only 50-60 percent utilized. They are still slow in introducing freight shipments in containers and packets. This reduces the possibility of using mechanization, and causes great transport stoppages in freight handling, and as a result, leads to a reduction in its effective work. All these shortcomings are the consequence of poor control from certain officials responsible for the organization of shipments.

The rational use of troop motor transport depends greatly upon the correct organization of planning and the delivery of military freight directly in the chast. In the advanced troop chast, these processes are carried out in the following manner.

The planning of transport is divided into long-range and daily. The first (annual, monthly or for another definite period) consists in the approximate determination of the volume of transport, the number of means of transport, and the necessary measures for the transport support of the shipments. These data are reflected in the annual economic plan, in the annual and monthly plans for the operation and repair of vehicles, in the monthly plans for the work of the deputy chast commanders for the rear, for technical affairs and the service chiefs, as well as in the particular plans for carrying out individual measures.

The second, that is, daily planning of transport, is specific. Here the volume, priority, routes and distances of the shipments are determined more specifically, the demand is calculated for motor vehicles, trailers, personnel and equipment for freight handling, and the available transport, equipment and personnel are distributed directly in terms of the shipment objects. This type of planning is carried out on the basis of long-range plans, additional orders from the chast commander to carry out the measures

of military and political training, as well as the orders of the service chiefs and podrazdeleniye commanders for carrying freight.

The orders for shipping materiel ordinarily indicate the name and weight (quantity) of the freight; requirement for means of transport (vehicles, trailers); the freight dispatcher, the place, time and area for loading; the recipient of the freight, the place, time and area for unloading; the shipment routes; and the personnel and equipment allocated for freight handling. On the basis of these orders, they determine how many vehicles, trailers, freight handling equipment and manpower are needed for carrying out the given volume of shipments. Having compared the demand for the means of transport with their availability, and having evaluated the time and distance of the shipments, the possibility of performing the freight handling, the condition of the roads and other factors influencing the operation of transport, the deputy for the rear, together with the deputy for technical affairs, draws up a delivery plan.

The decision of the chast commander to organize deliveries, in the form of an established plan, is given by the deputy commander for the rear, in the chast involved in these shipments, to the service chiefs and the podrazdeleniye commanders who have submitted orders for the allocation of transport.

In accord with the commander's decision and the monthly plan for the operation and repair of vehicles, the deputy commander for technical affairs (the chief of the technical service) works out and signs an order for the use of transport. The order is approved by the chast commander, and serves as the basis for issuing transport work tickets.

On the basis of the received plan as well as the instructions of the deputy commanders for the rear and technical affairs, the podrazdeleniye commanders from whom the vehicles and trailers are to be assigned ready the drivers and the equipment for carrying out the shipments, while the service chiefs and the podrazdeleniye commanders who have submitted the orders for shipments prepare the freight. Only vehicles and trailers which are in proper working order and serviced with drivers assigned to them are sent on the trip. Each driver should carry a driving license and a filled out transport ticket. The technical state of the vehicles and trailers is checked by the chief of the technical inspection post in accord with the instructions approved by the deputy commander for technical affairs (the chief of technical service). He makes notes on the proper working order of the equipment in the transport work tickets. The person on duty in the park gives permission for the transport to leave the park.

Chiefs of columns (persons in charge of vehicles) are assigned to the allocated motor vehicle columns and to the single vehicles. They are responsible for carrying out the shipments on time, for the correct use of the means of transport, for the discipline of the personnel and the vehicles, for traffic safety and for safekeeping of the carried freight. All the men traveling in the vehicle columns (on the vehicles), including the drivers,

are under the command of the chiefs. If there are more than 12 vehicles in the column, an officer or a reenlisted sergeant (master sergeant) from the motor vehicle podrazdeleniye is assigned as its chief.

Everytime before leaving on a run, the chiefs of the columns and the persons in charge of the vehicles are instructed about the purposes, procedure and time of the shipments, the standards for loading materiel on the vehicles and trailers, the rules for securing them, and in carrying explosives, inflammables and other dangerous freight, the particular features for handling them.

In taking up the procedure of planning and organizing transport, we have wanted to focus attention on the role of the deputy chast commander for the rear in this process. As is known, as the organizer of rear support, he, along with the deputy commander for technical affairs, must carry out the planning and organization of the transport. All our daily activities and the experience of the advanced chast indicate that the best success in such an important and major undertaking as transport is achieved primarily where the deputy commanders for the rear and for technical affairs work constantly and closely together, and where each of them precisely carries out the tasks entrusted to him by the corresponding military regulations, instructions and manuals.

THE TASKS WERE CLARIFIED AND EXPERIENCE WAS GAINED

By Lt Col M. Plakhotnik

Recently an assembly was held for the officers of the billeting operation service of the military district and troop groups who are responsible for the technical operation of housing and service facilities. The purpose of the assembly was to exchange work experience, and to discuss the problems of improving the upkeep of the buildings and raising the amenities in the military compounds.

The participants heard a speech by the chief of the Billeting Operation Administration [KEU] of the Ministry of Defense, Maj Gen-Engr A. Fedorov. He thoroughly examined the problems of the billeting operation services in light of the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress and the demands of the USSR Ministry of Defense to further improve the housing and living conditions of the troops and the families of military personnel, and to raise the effective use of the money allocated for utility and service needs.

Col-Engr M. Tarusin gave a report on the ways and methods for improving operations and for bettering maintenance of housing and service facilities and the utility installations of military compounds. The officers of the KEU of the Ministry of Defense specified the particular tasks in their area. Col-Engr Ye. Petrushinin told about the present requirements upon the architectural design of military buildings, while Col-Engr A. Chekmarev devoted his speech to the question of improving the use of furniture. Having thoroughly analyzed the fuel balance, Col-Engr B. Gordeyev focused attention on the unused reserves for saving fuel. Lt Col-Engr A. Kashcheyev and Lt Col Intend Serv N. Novoselov spoke about the measures to make most effective use of materials and equipment and money earmarked for the repair and upkeep of housing and service facilities.

The participants of the assembly who spoke later provided information on the situation on the spot, and shared their experience in operating buildings, utility installations and equipment, as well as providing public amenities in the military compounds.

The representative of the KEU of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District, Lt Col N. Golubev, told about the experience of organizing major and routine repairs of the barracks and housing. Those present were greatly

interested in experience acquired in this district in training the commanders and the chiefs who organize major repairs on buildings.

Lt Col-Engr M. Rassokha devoted his speech to the questions of introducing automation and mechanization into the operation of the troop utility system and the training of skilled personnel.

Lt Col-Engr N. Kononov and Maj-Engr S. Chistyakov shared their experience of operating the power and heating systems of military compounds.

A great deal of attention was given to the further development and improvement in the organization of the socialist competition for the exemplary upkeep of military compounds and buildings. The speech by Maj-Engr YU. Pravdukhin was interesting in this regard. In the district where he serves, valuable experience has been acquired in organizing competitive reviews for the best barracks and the best military compound.

The extensive program of the assembly was completely carried out. The officers of the billeting operations service of the military districts and troop groups heard a number of lectures, they visited an exhibit at the technical laboratory of the K-U of the Ministry of Defense, they became familiar with the integrated dispatcher system in the Moscow housing system, and viewed several films on utility equipment.

Maj Gen-Engr A. Fedorov summed up the results of the assembly. The participants of the assembly had a clearer understanding of the tasks, they added to their knowledge and studied advanced experience.

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FOR HIGH SPEEDS OF TROOP TRAINS

By Lt Col A. Gubanov and
Capt A. Fesechko

A speedup in the delivery of freight by the nation's railways is one of the important tasks posed by the Directives of the 24th CPSU Congress in the area of transportation development during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. This task is solved on an integrated basis, that is, through the technical and operational capabilities of the railways which have increased in recent years. The track system of the existing main lines has been strengthened, and more modern rolling stock, modern types of automation, remote control, communications and so forth have been introduced.

Of equal significance will be the introduction on 1 January 1972 of the new Technical Operation Rules and the corresponding instructions which regulate the conditions for safe and uninterrupted train traffic with a maximum speed up to 120 kilometers per hour for passenger trains (instead of 100 kilometers per hour according to the previous rules), and up to 80 kilometers per hour for freight trains. All of this will create extensive opportunities for raising the average daily speed of troop trains up to the standards set for 1972. In this regard, it is important for the military communications [VCSG] bodies to further improve the management methods and the system of material and technical support for troop shipments, as well as to more thoroughly study the local conditions on the railways, the organization of traffic, and the ways for raising the level of operations in transport.

Operations analysis conducted on a number of railways indicates that there are numerous reserves in transport for raising the section speed. Most of these reserves are to be found in organizing train traffic. Here we would put the use of the most rational **schedules**; the compilation of them with the use of electronic computers; a maximum reduction in the length of freight train stoppages at the technical stations, and particularly in the junctions; precise coordination of the trains in terms of the connecting points; the wide introduction of nonstop crossing and bypassing of them; the rational location of the locomotive fleet in terms of the regions of the network (in terms of the capacity and number); approaching the speed of the freight and passenger trains, in aiming at the fullest utilization of railway capacity. All these opportunities for improving operations should be considered and

used in the practical activities of the line VOSO bodies. This is the guarantee for a further rise in train speed.

As is shown by analysis of military shipments on the railways of the district, a rise in the average daily train speed is substantially influenced by the reduction in the length of their stoppages at the technical and junction stations due to better organization of material and technical support. At the same time, an important lever for raising train speed is precise advanced planning of the train routing by the VOSO officers using the scheduled lines of the through trains considering the minimum number of stops at the stations. Here an important role is played by well organized preliminary information between the VOSO bodies on the roads, particularly as concerns the passage of the trains through the connecting points and the supply of food, water and fuel en route.

Operational experience shows that where a constant struggle is waged to reduce the train stoppage time, for improving material and equipment support and control of the shipments, here train speed has increased significantly, and has reached the required amounts on the double track sections. Indicative in this regard are the results of the joint activities by the VOSO officers and the railway workers on one of the railways. On a double track section more than 1000 kilometers long, a majority of the full consist trains, particularly in the passenger consists, have passed through with a high average daily speed. The section has a sufficient capacity, comparatively small intervals between the trains, and the speed reaches 80-100 kilometers per hour.

On the road, progressive methods for organizing train traffic are used. Material incentives for the locomotive brigades have been made dependent on fulfilling the speed. An electronic computer is used for forecasting train makeup for a large marshalling yard. The dispatcher staff ably organizes train work.

Of course, all these factors create favorable prerequisites for achieving high speed travel, but the high speed of the trains is determined not only by this. On the railway under discussion, the VOSO officers organize material support for the trains in such a manner that the length of time does not exceed the train stoppage standards without reprocessing according to the technical plan, and on the average is around one hour. And at one large technical station, all the operations related to technical and material support are carried out in parallel, and take altogether from 40 to 60 minutes.

Such organization is aided by well organized information about the approach of the trains and their needs. This makes it possible for the military railway transportation officers to plan supply in advance, to notify all the bodies participating in the supply, and to check their readiness.

Food is delivered to the station prior to the arrival of the train by two vehicles assigned by the garrison under orders of the military

railway transportation officer. They stop right next to the train, and for this reason the food is transloaded rapidly. At the same time, the technical inspection of the consist is made, it is filled with water and supplied with fuel, while a meal is issued to the men. A combining of material and technical support for military shipments at the stations makes it possible to greatly raise the sectional speed of the trains, and hence the average daily speed. An analogous method of material and technical provisioning of the trains is used at other large stations.

In order to accelerate the material and technical provisioning of military shipments, upon the initiative and with the participation of officers from the line VCSO bodies on another railway, at a number of stations, the existing water supply facilities have been improved and new ones put into use. This also helps to reduce the train stoppage time.

The officers of the administration of the chief of troop movements on the given railway are working with initiative and tenacity on further improving the methods for controlling military shipments, understanding that this is one of the conditions for raising their speed. Here, ordinarily they draw up a schedule of train traffic in advance, before the trains arrive on the railway, using preliminary information from the adjacent railway. Here they consider the orders of the train chiefs for providing food, they designate the halting points and provide coordination for the scheduled trains up to the connecting points. The adjacent railway is informed of the intended time for the passage of the trains. The schedule is drawn up jointly with the railway traffic service, and is approved first by the corresponding military railway transportation officers of the railway sections and station and by the road divisions.

All of this, as practice indicates, requires a good deal of time. For this reason, it is very important that the preliminary information be received five-six hours before the trains arrive from the other railways. Unfortunately, at times the significance of such information is underestimated for raising speed. And certainly delayed or inaccurate information makes it difficult not only to plan but also to organize the work of the CSC service and the transport bodies in the area of moving the trains. This is one of the reasons for the above-normal train stoppages which are still found in some places at the connecting points of the railways and divisions and also in the junctions.

The acquired experience of carrying out military shipments in the district makes it possible to conclude that the bringing of the train speed on double track sections up to the required amounts is a completely feasible task. On the single track lines, a rise in speed is prevented due to the limited capacity and insufficient number of scheduled lines for through freight trains. In this regard, in our view, in working out the traffic schedules, it would be advisable to lay out the lines for the direct express freight trains, having distributed them evenly over the day, within two or three railways (on the single-track and double-track sections with a total length of at least 1000 kilometers) which would be used in making the military shipments.

This is particularly essential on the single-track lines. In the schedules, it would be desirable to provide two or three stops every 24 hours for the material provisioning of the trains. This should be carried out at those same stations where their technical servicing is done (technical inspection, repair of cars without uncoupling, changing of locomotives, and so forth). To this we should add that a further increase in train speed depends greatly upon the coordinated and precise activities of the VOSO bodies and the railway workers.

RATIONALIZERS OF A FUEL DUMP -- FIGHTERS
FOR TECHNICAL PROGRESS

By Lt Col Tech Serv P. Komendant

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Every year, the jobs performed by the personnel of a fuel dump become more complicated, and their volume grows. However, naturally, this cannot be reflected on the quality and the time which they are carried out. Fuel gives life to diverse military and rear equipment, and without it, this equipment is dead. In carrying out many tasks, the leadership of the dump relies constantly on a large detachment of rationalizers.

It must be said frankly that at the dump which we will discuss, there is no installation, machine or mechanism on which the rationalizers have not worked. Their vision includes many tasks being performed by the personnel. If new equipment is being tested, if a new product is being received or issued, or if other tasks related to improving the procedure of the dump work are being carried out -- all of this attracts attention.

For example, the dump is to carry out the job of unloading oil products in barrels. Previously the personnel did not have to carry out such jobs, and for this reason, here there was no unified, sufficiently elaborated and well equipped cycle for preparing the barrels for filling and for mass loading on railway cars and motor transport.

The leadership of the dump decided first to mobilize the rationalizers to do this. An enlarged session of the commission for invention was called, and all the active rationalizers of the dump as well as the party and Komsomol activists were invited to it. There was an extensive and professional session.

We will not describe the entire path to achieving the set goal. It was long and difficult. In order to find the correct solution for one or another problem, the members of the commission at times went through mountains of various technical literature and magazines. They met repeatedly and invited advanced workers to the sessions.

And the work of the collective was crowned with success, as the necessary production line was developed and equipped with their own forces.

This line consisted of a number of platforms interconnected by parallel bars 6-7 meters long placed on movable trestles set at an angle from platform to platform. Due to this it was possible to easily move the barrels in the necessary direction without much effort.

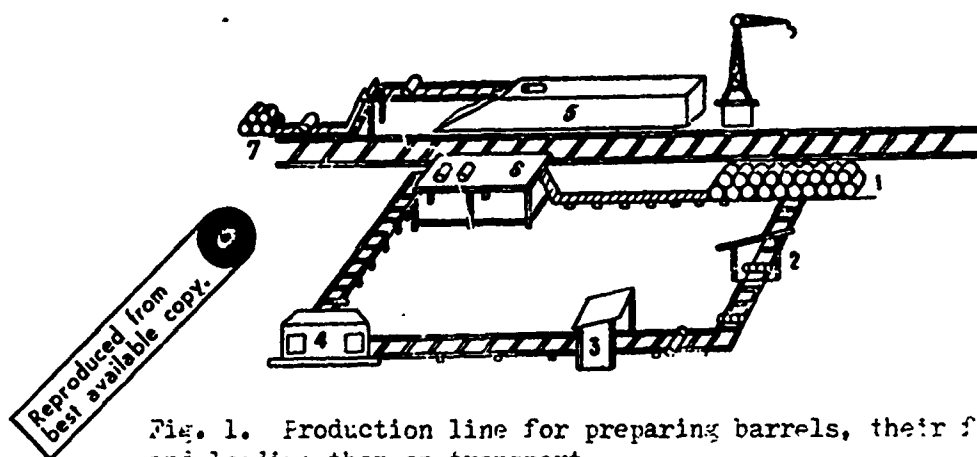


Fig. 1. Production line for preparing barrels, their filling and loading them on transport.

A general view of the production line is shown in Figure 1. It includes platform 1 for receiving from the railway cars the barrels requiring processing and repair. From here the barrels go beneath the shed 2, where there are a stand for treating the outside surface of the barrels, two tilters for moving them from a horizontal position to a vertical one, and back again, two CPB-1 posts, two oil traps (made from KP-2 containers), D-1.2m pipe, steam lines and pumps for flushing out the barrels. The line also has post 3 for external painting and drying of barrels. In the oil filling room 4 there are special devices for warming the oils. Here the oils are loaded both in the area itself as well as on the concrete platforms on the level of the first and second layers of the barrels stacked in the railway car.

The production line also includes the concrete platform 5 on a level of the floor of the railway car. It has dimensions of 500 square meters. On the platform are a tower crane with a 3-ton capacity, 7 turning stand pipes for filling the barrels, metal boxes for tools and supplies and a telephone. There is also the concrete platform 6 which is 350 square meters in size on the level of the second layer of barrels in a railway car, as well as a platform for storing clear barrels with an area for mothballing 7 (here also is an CPB-1 and a barrel lift).

The development of such an installation made it possible to increase the productivity by 400 percent, and to significantly ease the execution of operations related to the separation of the barrels, their filling and loading on to railway and motor transport.

For a long time there has been the labor intensive operation of pumping groundwater out of pumping stations, casemates and wells 6-8 meters

deep, as well as fuel and emulsion in cleaning out the casemate tanks. Pumps of the K, STsL and VS type were not completely suitable for this, since they have a comparatively heavy weight and significant size. The great depth of the liquid frequently led to the breaking of the stream and the necessity for a machinist to constantly remain in the casemate.

The dump rationalizers, reenlisted MSgt G. Chirik and the Soviet Army employee V. Sazonov, proposed a simple variant for adapting a centrifugal pump as a submersible one. The developed unit consists of a centrifugal pump, an explosive-proof electric motor with a capacity of 1.7 kilowatts (1500 rpm), four uprights and a connecting shaft one meter long, a single-axle aviation cart, a hand winch with a cable 2-3 mm in diameter, a P-222 magnetic starter, cable of the ShRPS 20-25 m type and a pressure hose 38 mm in diameter and 9 meters long. The unit is easily moved from tank to tank. Labor productivity rose by 300 percent.

Due to the fact that the working conditions under which the liquids have to be pumped vary, two variants of these pumps have been developed. One is mobile and installed on an aviation cart, and the other is portable and assembled on a frame specially made from thin-walled pipe.

In recent years, the dump personnel has had to perform labor intensive work in cleaning out the casemate tanks during the winter and summer. For facilitating this job, the rationalizers have developed new equipment and have modernized a number of existing units and machines.

The rationalizers have done a great deal to improve the illumination of the casemate tanks in carrying out cleaning jobs in them. Previously for this purpose V-2A lights and 12-24 volt bulbs were used, and the illumination was clearly insufficient and one or two men had to be assigned for servicing this equipment. Very often the cable went out due to contact with the oil or rust.

At present, for lighting the casemates in cleaning them, the DRL-250 mercury lamp is used, as proposed by the Soviet Army employee N. Zavarin. It is enclosed in an air-tight VZG-200 light, and during use is located at the top of the tank on a special tripod. Illumination is provided through the light hatches. As a result of using such a powerful light source, working conditions have been significantly improved and labor productivity has risen. Here up to 15 meters of cable are saved in each tank.

Among the effective innovations of the rationalizers we must also mention the mobile vacuum unit (Figure 2) developed by Soviet Army employees S. Fedorov, A. Belkin and others. It is used for cleaning out casemate, movable and buried tanks, containers and barrels, for filtering and removing light oil products which are being purified from a water emulsion, for creating a vacuum in intake pipelines before beginning pumping, and for providing stable operation of centrifugal pumps.

The rationalizers have done a good deal of work on making it compact and convenient to use. The unit is installed on a special double-axle trailer of the PN-2 type (see the photo).

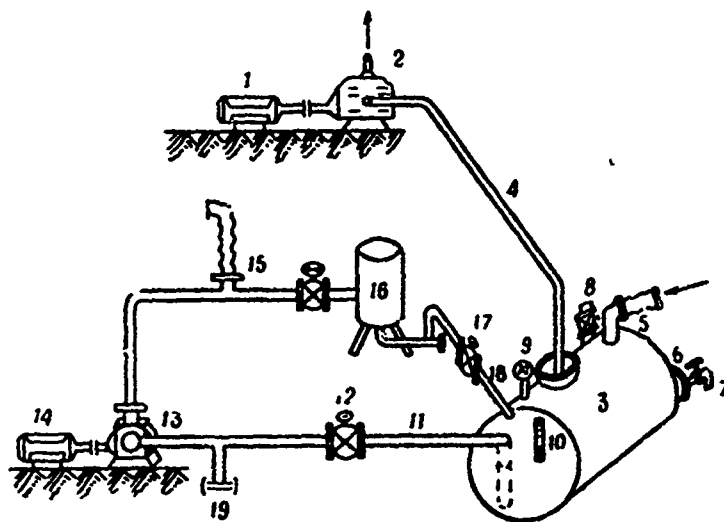
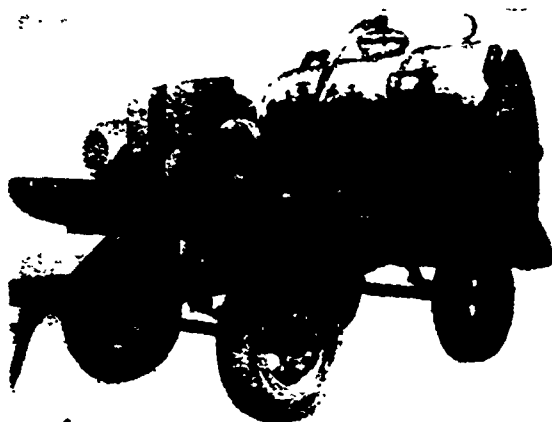


Figure 2. Diagram of the mobile vacuum cleaning unit; 1 -- electric motor; 2 -- GAZ-MF engine; 3 -- reserve tank (KP-2 container); 4 -- pipeline for pumping air out of reserve tank; 5 -- pipeline 100 mm in diameter to cleaning tank; 6 -- manifold 300 mm in diameter for cleaning out reserve tank; 7 -- drain cock; 8 -- valve for connecting reserve tank to atmosphere; 9 -- pressure guage; 10 -- water level guage; 11 -- stripping line 50 mm in diameter; 12 -- DU-50 gate valve; 13 -- NPG-30 pump; 14 -- electric motor; 15 -- outlet for releasing clean fuel; 16 -- FGF-60 filter; 17 -- gate valve; 18 -- pipeline; 19 -- outlet for pumping out tank to be cleaned.



Mobile vacuum cleaning unit.

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The rationalizers were also concerned with easing the work of the men in removing the trash, ice, sawdust and snow which had collected during the winter from the casemate tanks. Previously all of this was removed using a hand winch. The dump rationalizer A. Belkin proposed using the BE-350 barrel lift for doing this job. It was merely a matter of first making a small adjustment, namely, removing the carrier, installing a boom in its place, and install two supports making it possible to shift the center of gravity without using a counterweight. For lifting loads weighing up to 50 kilograms, we used a cable of the "longline" type which was passed through the block of the boom and wound on a drum.

An attachment for testing and adjusting the breathing and safety valves of the tanks was also improved. In using the recommended attachment, the tank valves, as is known, are taken out and put on a special support. This is not an easy task, if it is considered that the valves weight 105-130 kilograms. At least three men are needed for removing them and placing them on the support.

Now the valve is not taken out, but rather merely lifted with small jacks, and a special insert (washer) is put in the opening. This washer is made from sheet iron 10-12 mm thick and it cuts off the gas space between the tank and the valves. This washer has special circular grooves and openings which connect them to the differential manometer and the tank of a hand pump. Due to this improvement proposed by Comrade M. Balagurov and A. Belkin, the testing and adjustment of the tank valves can be done by two men. And the time for carrying out the operation has been significantly reduced.

Many other interesting and very useful proposals have been made by the rationalizers of the dump and introduced into production. For example, there is the cloth filter for high performance fuel, the fire screen, an improved design of a machinist's bench, equipment for the work area of a solderer, and so forth. All of this has made it possible to continuously improve working conditions, raise labor productivity, and successfully solve the tasks confronting the personnel of the dump.

Of course, the successes of the rationalizers did not come about all at once. They became possible due to the constant attention to their efforts on the part of the command and the party and trade union organizations. The commission for invention also did extensive work, in continuously directing the creative efforts of the innovators.

In the club, a rationalizer's room has been set up where the necessary visual technical information is available and stands and models of individual rationalizing proposals have been set up.

Competitive contests have become a good form for organizing rationalizing work for involving specialists in it. Their holding is timed to important holidays and to the conferences of rationalizers. Here exhibits are organized.

Experience teaches that it is rather difficult to supply the troops in modern combat with fuel and lubricants without the further development of creative activities by the personnel. And the clearest manifestation of this is the extensive development of invention and rationalizing work.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF AIRFIELD TECHNICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT DURING WINTER

By Capt-Engr V. Gulyayev

As is known, a large amount of diverse machines and equipment is required for supporting the flight of an aircraft. The high technical state of this equipment and the ability to operate continuously under any conditions are an important factor in maintaining constant combat readiness of the flight podrazdeleniye.

However, it is a very difficult task to skillfully operate and service ground flight support equipment during the winter. The low air temperatures, the bad road conditions (ice, snowbanks and snowstorms) as well as other phenomena significantly complicate work of the personnel, and require profound knowledge as well as careful and complete preparation by the aviation rear specialists.

The personnel of our motor transport technical company, as a rule, efficiently supports the flights during the winter. The men always keep the assigned equipment in readiness, and work skillfully at the airfield. Good results were achieved in providing dependable operation of the assemblies and units, in saving fuel, in observing traffic safety, and so forth. In recent years, the personnel has been working on the flights without any potential causes for flight accidents.

One of the conditions which provides effective work of the equipment during the winter is, in particular, its advance preparation. For example, we always endeavor to fully carry out the technical servicing operations on the special transport as well as adjustment work on the electric and gas equipment as provided by the plant instructors and the corresponding manuals. Here particular attention is paid to testing the engines of the fueling transport, the electrical equipment, the air conditioners and the gas charging equipment.

We carefully service the power supply system. Here it is very important to provide their proper airtightness. Certainly an absence of this almost always leads to a fuel leak which can be the cause of a fire, while an air leak causes the fuel supply to stop, and this makes it difficult to start a cold engine. For this reason, in the preparatory process, the causes

of a possible moisture leak in the fuel system are eliminated. For this, the system is flushed out and blown out with compressed air, and the equipment is tested, and when necessary, adjusted. Close attention is paid to the proper breaking down of piping and connections.

The carburetors are serviced with particular care. They are removed from the engines, disassembled, flushed out, and the fuel level in the float chamber and the condition of the gaskets are tested.

In readying the fuel system of diesel engines, we take into account what fuel will be used. The problem is that with low temperatures, paraffin can precipitate in the fuel and plug the filter of the fuel intake and the filtering element of the fuel filter. All of this can upset the operation of the fuel system.

As is known, the service life of a motor is completely determined by the condition of the lubricating system. Here the state is determined by the amount of oil pressure created by the pump. Hence it is important ahead of time to eliminate any factors which might cause an increase or decrease in pressure, and to make certain that the pressure pickup and indicator are working properly. An essential operation is to flush out the lubricating system with low viscosity oil before filling the motor with the winter grades of oil. We strictly follow the recommendations of the Yaroslavl' Motor Plant which for its motors recommends a mixture consisting of 60 percent industrial oil and 40 percent diesel oil. The flushing process is as follows. The oil is drained out of a hot engine and the designated mixture is poured in. After four-five minutes of engine running at low speed in neutral, the mixture is drained off, the primary and centrifugal filter is washed out, and then the appropriate oil is poured in the engine. This operation has proved completely effective.

During the cold season, the cooling system has a substantial influence on the running of the engine and its durability. This system is also flushed out. This is necessary in order to remove the scale, and to eliminate the possibility of plugging the radiator pipes and the openings of the drain cocks with the scale. If this is not done, then at low temperatures, good conditions are created for the freezing of the water in the cooling system.

What should be used for the flushing out? For carburetor engines with an aluminum head, solutions of trisodiumphosphate or pure water are recommended. The flushing is carried out using the counterflow. Acid or base solutions should not be used. A special solution is used for the ZIL-131, ZIL-375 and YakZ motors. It consists of: 5-6 kilograms of hydrochloric acid per 100 liters of water, 0.1 kilogram of PB-5 inhibitor, 2.5 kilograms of industrial urotropin, and 0.1 kilogram of froth breaker (fusel oil or anil alcohol). The presence of the urotropin and inhibitor eliminates the corrosion of the aluminum head by the hydrochloric acid. This solution can be used to flush out a cooling system in 10-15 minutes.

For the ZMZ-66 engine, a bichromate solution is used (4-8 grams per liter of water), and this is poured into the cooling system. After a month

of engine running, the solution is drained off and the system flushed out. Then a check is made for the tightness of the system, the correct working order of the thermostat, and the condition of the water temperature pickup and gauge.

The engine temperature conditions are greatly determined by the state of the vents. They should open easily, and the louvers should rest easily against one another. For this reason, we constantly remind the drivers that it is essential to make certain that the hinge joints or the shutter mechanism are always clean and lubricated with oil.

The dependable operation of airfield equipment, electrical hydraulic units and electrical equipment of motor vehicles depends greatly upon proper working condition of generators, transformers, starters, differential minimum relays, carbon-pile regulators and other switching and start-controlling equipment. This makes it essential, in particular, to always keep the collectors and the brushes clean, to check the state of the relay contacts, and the proper connecting of the wires. Certainly the presence of oxides or gaps leads to a significant increase in electrical resistance.

The rear specialists must have great knowledge and skill in operating the oxygen-fueling trucks under difficult winter conditions. Many factors must be taken into account. For example, the fact that an AKZS-75 compressor can be started only after the oil has been warmed to a temperature over 100 centigrade. Starting it with cold oil will cause a failure in the drive or the compressor itself. After the equipment is ready for work, it is important that the compressor be allowed to idle for 10-15 minutes (for lubricating the collar).

During the operation of the compressor, every 15-20 minutes, the moisture separator should be blown out for two-three seconds. This must be done in order to prevent the losing of moisture in it. If it is not blown out, its lower portion, the blow-out pipe and the valve must be warmed, for example, using a rag soaked in hot water.

The temperature of the water-glycerin mixture in the crankcase should not exceed +60° after four hours of continuous running of the compressor. This makes it necessary to constantly watch the operation of the valves in the cylinder group. With the valves in proper working order, the pipes of the pressure header are equally heated. Periodically, at least once every four hours of compressor running, the concentration of the water-glycerin lubricant is checked. The maximum possible concentration should not exceed 70 percent glycerin which corresponds to the lower mark on the hydrometer. With an oxygen leak, operation is categorically prohibited.

In operating the special equipment of the oxygen fueling truck in the winter, the delivery of the water-glycerin mixture can be stopped. A person who is completely familiar with the causes of this undesirable phenomenon will take measures to prevent it even in the process of preparing the truck for winter. It is important, in particular, to promptly replace (if they have been worn out) the sealing rings of the oxygen compressor, to adjust the

safety valve of the oxygen reduction unit, to replace the water-glycerin mixture and the zeolite, to completely disassemble and flush out the dryer filters, to disassemble and clean the heater of scale and rust, and to wash out its collector with distilled water, and so forth.

There are numerous particular features in using a compressor unit during the winter. First of all, it is important to provide normal operation of the lubricating system, and prevent the possibility of the freezing of the manometer and blowout lines.

Experience teaches that after readying the compressor units for work and after starting the power engine, the compressor must be run briefly (2-3 seconds), keeping the rpms within 1000-1100 rpm. In the event that there are no problems, the compressor should be run for 2-3 minutes with open blow-through valves, watching the oil temperature. In reaching a temperature of $+35^{\circ}$, the compressor is started, and then, gradually increasing the rpm and closing the blow-through valves of the first-fifth stages, the temperature is brought up to $+40-50^{\circ}$ centigrade. The oil temperature should not rise above 70° centigrade.

In order to avoid freezing the emulsion which is accumulated in the manometer lines, at least once a week, they should be disconnected on the manometers, and having removed the choke washers, blown out. Before stopping the unit, the air lines and the water and oil separators are carefully blown out.

One of the particular features in operating special transport and electrical and gas equipment in flight support is the fact that the equipment and units operate in short runs with frequent stops. Naturally, this makes it difficult to maintain normal heat conditions for the engines during the winter. In order to avoid complications, we teach the drivers to make skillful use of the insulating covers and vents, to make certain that the thermostat is in proper working order and that the fan belt is tight. The insulating covers should always be tight against the hood. In order that the water does not freeze in the lower part of the radiator, and this can be seen from the heavy emission of vapor from the exhaust pipe, experienced drivers warm the engine well, and in moving, keep constant watch over the readings of the thermometer, skillfully adjusting the water temperature using the vents and the flaps of the insulating cover. Such drivers do not become confused even in the case of the "seizing up" of the radiator. They quickly stop the vehicle (the engine is not turned off), and they warm the lower part of the radiator. In this instance, it is also wise to loosen the fan belt, and allow the engine to run at a low speed. Gradually the ice thaws, and the radiator will be back in proper working order.

An experienced and disciplined driver will never warm a radiator with an open flame. He knows that this not only can put it out of operation, but also cause a fire.

In work with frequent halts, under conditions of very low temperatures, it is essential to consider such a factor as the wind direction. The vehicle

should never be faced into the wind, for in this case, the water in the radiator quickly cools and can freeze.

After a long halt, speed should be picked up gradually. In a frost, rubber becomes brittle, and such actions can lead to the formation of cracks on the tires and even to the breaking off of pieces of the tread.

In the winter a vehicle should be protected against snow and icing. As during the summer, it should always be kept clean. Each driver in our company cleans his vehicle of snow immediately after returning to the park.

All the experience convincingly teaches that careful preparation of special transport and electric and gas equipment, their skillful servicing and able operation, with the observance of all the existing requirements, are a major condition for uninterrupted flight support.

FROM THE EXHIBIT TO PRACTICE

By V. Volkov, senior engineer of the
Billeting Operations Administration of the
Ministry of Defense

Frunzenskaya Quay, 30. To here, to the quay of the Moscow River come scores and hundreds of thousands of workers from the construction industry. For here are located the construction pavilions of the USSR Exhibit of National Economic Achievement [VDNKh]. They come here not only to look, but also to borrow new and advanced ideas.

Recently, a group of officers from the billeting operations service of the military districts and troop groups visited here. Having become acquainted with the exhibits in the pavilions of "Building Materials" and "Finishing Work," the officers gained a visual understanding of the scope of construction in our nation, of the diversity of building materials, products and structures being produced, as well as about their basic properties, and particular features of use in the national economy.

The Soviet Union is an enormous building site. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan alone, capital investments into the Soviet national economy were 352 billion rubles. Over this period, around 2000 major industrial enterprises were built. Housing with a total area of 518 million square meters was put up. Many new schools and preschool institutions, hospitals, clubs, movie theaters, stores and so forth appeared in the towns and worker settlements and in rural localities. All of this was possible due to the fact that a large construction industry has been created in our nation.

The present scale of building materials production can be seen, for example, from the following figure. In 1970 alone, the nation produced 95 million tons of cement, and this was 80 percent more than in all the prewar years. In terms of the production of cement, asbestos, asbestos-cement products, window glass, prefabricated reinforced concrete, wall and certain other basic types of materials, the Soviet Union holds first place in the world.

Cement is the basic construction material. The survey should begin with it. Cement output in 1975 will reach 125 million tons. This means that

over the five years, this production will increase by 30 million tons. There will be a particularly rapid increase in the output of decorative, quick-setting and plasticized cement. The officers saw all the types of cement at the exhibit. They were particularly attracted by the colored decorative cements. The effectiveness of their use in construction is determined by the long lasting quality of the finishing which is 50 years.

Our nation is one of the few in the world which possesses asbestos deposits. The Soviet Union produces around one-half of the world volume of asbestos cement products, and exports them to more than 30 nations in the world. Asbestos cement is among the most effective building materials, and it possesses great bending strength and long durability with a low net weight. The fibrous sheets manufactured from it can be used for building the roofs of barracks and other buildings.

The officers examined with great interest the samples of experimental batches of Dekan asbestos cement boards used as window sills, asbestos cement sheets glued on plywood for interior wall facing, for decorative finishing of interiors, and so forth.

Slag Pyroceram [shlakositall] is one of the prospective building materials. From it it is possible to manufacture sheeting with dimensions from 500 X 500 to 1500 X 3000 mm, and 15 mm thick, pressed panels 250 X 250, and 300 X 300 mm, and 10-20 mm thick, pressed articles with a complex shape, pipe, troughs, and so forth.

Production of slag Pyroceram has been started in black and white, decorated in ceramic colors in various monochrome and polychrome hues, as well as imitation marble.

Resistant to atmospheric weathering and temperature changes, the slag Pyrocerams are a dependable facing material. The absolute absence of water absorption makes it possible to use them for protecting the foundations of buildings against the intensive action of atmospheric precipitation. For this purpose, sheet slag Pyroceram is used in the form of regular and asymmetrical panels. The slag Pyroceram can also be used as a facing material in finishing walls.

Floors covered in slag Pyroceram tile differ from traditional materials in the complete absence of dust formation, easy cleaning of dirt, surface smoothness and fire resistance. In using tiles of various colors, any floor pattern can be created.

Slag Pyroceram successfully replaces ceramics, granite, marble and other materials. It opens up unlimited opportunities for architectural solutions in accord with the requirements of modern construction. Panels from it can be used for anticorrosion protection of building structures and tanks.

Polymer articles and materials were also shown. And this is quite natural. Their use increases by several fold the service life of the finishing of buildings, and reduces expenditures in building and operation. Rolled,

sheet and panel materials manufactured on the basis of polymers make it possible to raise the aesthetic quality of the finishing as well as its durability.

Among the plastic-base facing and finishing materials, the decorative sheet laminate [DBSP] holds a prominent place. It is used in manufacturing and finishing furniture, in facing walls and door treads, for the enclosures of stairwells, and for many other purposes. The DBSP possesses valuable properties which make it superior to other finishing materials. It is resistant to the effect of moisture, the solutions of acids and alkalies and various detergents. The DPSP is produced in various colors, as well as imitating precious woods, ivory, malachite, marble, and so forth.

The PVC blinds were shown as a finishing material for walls and partitions. There is a slot on one side of the lath, and a ridge on the other which slides into the slot of the next lath. Connected in this manner the varicolored blinds create a solid and very effective covering in decorative terms. In the opinion of the officers who visited the exhibit, these blinds could be successfully used in finishing the interior columns and panels of military buildings.

The specialists of the billeting operations service took a particular look at the materials used for floors. These were linoleum without a base, on a fabric backing and on a heat and insulating felt base; rubber, coumarone and PVC tile; the new KN-3 coumarone rubber mastic (to replace the KN-2) for glueing PVC tile. This mastic is as good as the best available types of mastic, and surpasses them in terms of sanitary properties.

At the exhibit, it is also possible to see synthetic carpeting which possesses high acoustical, thermal and artistic decorative qualities.

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In the Building Materials Pavilion. The guide acquaints the authors with new facing materials.

Photo by G. Vecherenko

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Participants of the excursion examine samples of glass building materials.

Photo by G. Vecherenko

In recent years, along with a general rise in the production of window glass, the range of glass articles produced for construction has significantly broadened. The appearance of glass prophyrite, incidentally as shown at the exhibit, has marked a qualitatively new stage in the use of glass. Glass prophyrite is produced in two types: with a channel and U-section. It significantly reduces material consumption on casements, it reduces labor expenditures in glazing and installing partitions, since insulation of the elements is simple and does not require "wet" processes. The glass prophyrite is used without sashes for making vertical exterior enclosures, and interior partitions in buildings and various sorts of installations. Mastics, porous or special shaped rubber are used for packing and sealing the joints between its elements.

Of the other glass products, various types of finishing materials were shown such as matt corrugated glass, stomalite, colored reinforced glass, stevite, smalt, and so forth.

The members of the excursion also became familiar with many other progressive materials and products, as well as models of enterprises in this sector of industry and production diagrams for producing building materials. They examined artificial concrete fillers (ceramzite and perlite), wall building materials (ordinary and colored silicate brick, articles from cellular concrete), samples of natural stones (granite, marble and limestone), roofing, water insulating and sealing (Izol, Izol foil, Ruberoid and glass Ruberoid), heat insulating and acoustical materials (perlite plastic concrete, mineral panels), products from structural ceramics (facing tile, floor tile, tile for interior wall finishing) and much else. The officers also saw a working model of a conveyor line for producing complete prefabricated rooms of the Kremenchugstroy [Kremenchug Construction] Combine.

The officers left the exhibit with a feeling of profound satisfaction, enthusiastically discussing what they had seen. Without any doubt, familiarity with the exhibits of its pavilions will help to popularize the achievements of the construction industry and their use in unit services and administration. It will also help to further improve the architecture of the buildings of military compounds and the interior finishing of service areas and housing.

A KITCHEN TRAILER OF A MILITARY TRADE MESS

By Lt Col (Ret) N. Nikitin

The military trade workers are gaining more and more experience in organizing meals for the officers personnel under field conditions. But still the question of providing hot food to small groups of officers operating away from their staffs as yet has not been completely solved. Such groups can consist of 10-20 men. They are frequently moving for many hours.

How best to feed them? The rationalizers of the trade administration of our district gave some thought to this. On the basis of a 1-AP-0.5 trailer (for a GAZ-69 truck), a gas kitchen was designed. It is arranged as follows.

In the rear part of the trailer, a four-burner gas range has been installed on a platform. For this, a household range was used, but its lower portion, along with the oven, was cut off in order that the cook could work more easily.

Inside there are two other MVK-50 kitchens in the eventuality that the gas is used up for the number of men to be fed exceeds 30 persons. There also is a 12-liter thermos. In it, tea or prepared food can be carried until issuing.

On the left side of the trailer (facing the direction it moves), near the tailgate there is a tank for water with a tightly sealing lid. This capacity is 70 liters. Next to it an iron box has been attached where dishes and supplies are kept.

In front, on the trailer hitch are located two stumpy gas tanks with a capacity of 10 kilograms each. They provide gas for the stove for six-seven days, with food preparations three times a day.

In the back of the trailer is a collapsible table for food processing.

All the equipment has been fastened down with bolts or tie rods. A rubber gasket has been placed under each article.

Over the trailer a frame has been made similar to the frame of the GAZ-69 vehicle, and over this a tent is stretched.

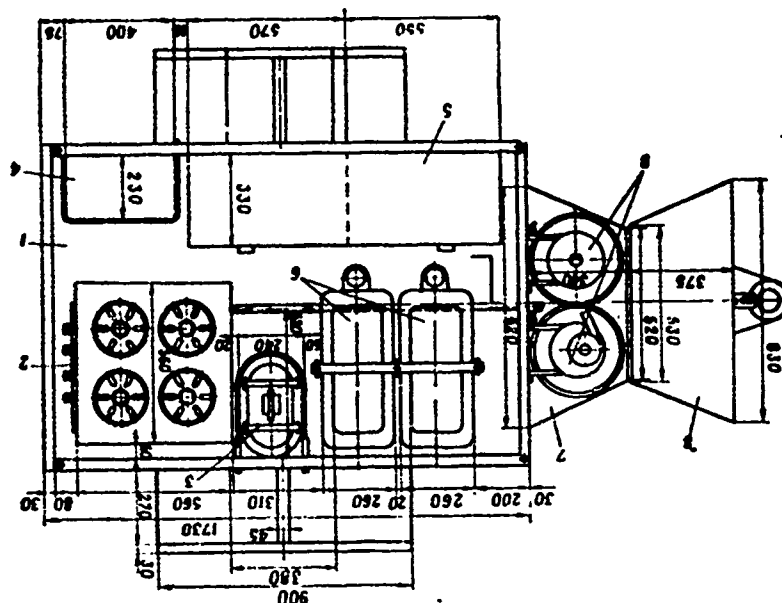


Diagram for the location of equipment in the kitchen trailer:
1 -- 1-AP-0.5 trailer; 2 -- four-burner stove; 3 -- 12-liter thermos; 4 -- water tank; 5 -- dish locker; 6 -- MVK-50 kitchen; 7 -- metal enclosure for gas tanks; 8 -- top of tank enclosure; 9 -- tanks.

Two folding tables and eight chairs packed in cases are carried in the tow vehicle. Here also is the box with the food. It contains canned and concentrated food products, and appetizers, and fats in tin cans, groats, macaroni products, a small quantity of bread or ship biscuits, spices and so forth. If conditions permit, meat, bread and fresh vegetables are also taken along. The box hold up to 150 daily rations (according to the average consumption standard).

A protective awning has been provided against bad weather and sunrays. It is formed by the collapsible partition of the frame and the rear canvas of the tent. Here also there is everything required for

setting up the mess; light sailcloth 4 x 5 meters in size and 4 telescope uprights 2300 mm long.

The kitchen is manned by a cook and a driver of the tow vehicle. Virtually no special time is needed for setting it up. Practice shows that a meal of canned and concentrated food products can be prepared here in 50-60 minutes, and in 80-90 minutes using fresh food.

This kitchen, along with the motor vehicle, can be carried on an air transport.

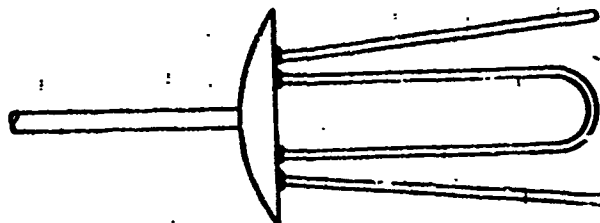
According to the opinion of public dining specialists and rear services officers, the kitchen merits wide use in the troops.

HEATING VEGETABLE OIL IN TANKS

By Lt Col V. Batkov

At the depot where officer N. Komarov is the chief, the rationalizers have developed and introduced an attachment designed for heating coagulated vegetable oil.

This attachment is a heater based on tubular electric heaters (TEN). It is simple in design and easy to use. Due to its low weight, it can easily be handled by one man (see the diagram).



Heater for warming vegetable oil using TEN.

The heater uses 3 TEN from the KND-80 electric boiler with a power of 3.5 kilowatts each. They are assembled on a metal disc which is attached to a duraluminum pipe. The electric wire runs inside this pipe.

If thickened oil must be heated and pumped, the heater is lowered into the tank together with the hose. After the current is turned on, there is a rapid local heating of the oil which is easily sucked up by the hose. In using a RZ-60 pump, the given heater provides continuous operation of the pump.

For making the given heater, a duraluminum pipe 3-3.5 meters long (25 mm in diameter), a 25-30 meter wire, a flexible rubber hose (3 x 2 + 1), a plug and the TEN are needed. The connecting points of the

contacts of the TEN with the wire must be well insulated. For this, insulating tape is used and it is put on in several layers.

In using the heater, fire safety measures must be strictly observed. At the work area, a fire post should be established with the necessary equipment (felting, carbondioxide extinguishers, and so forth).

It is also very important to bear in mind that the TEN of the KND-80 are designed to work in a fluid medium. In operating in the air, they overheat in 3-5 minutes.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH EMPTY SACKS?

By Lt Col V. Zayvorodinskiy

Dear Editors:

I am turning to you about a very crucial question. At the food depot where I am the head, during the year, several hundred sugar sacks have accumulated. The problem is that the depot where our military chast is provisioned refuses to take them back. Certainly this is state property which should be used until completely worn out.

The sacks should not be washed, since they shrink and their capacity becomes less than the standard. If they are shaken out, some sugar still remains. As a result, with changes in air temperature and moisture, the sacks become damp and covered with mold. To put it briefly, they are useless. The state suffers loss.

I feel that this question should be solved immediately. Sugar sacks should be received from us by the supplying depot at least once a quarter. We ask you to intervene and provide us with the proper help.

Reenlisted MSgt N. Mashkov

Upon assignment from the editors, I went to the unit where the author of the letter serves. The facts which he stated were completely affirmed.

The concern of the depot head is understandable. According to the existing instructions of the USSR Minister of Agricultural Procurement concerning the procedure for using cloth packaging for bakery goods, sugar and the seed of agricultural crops, all organizations and enterprises, including military ones, are obliged to return the sacking completely and promptly to suppliers or to the packaging-collecting organizations, without allowing their loss, increased wear or use for other purposes. Strictly limited dates have been established for the return

of sugar sacks. A penalty is charged for their delayed return. Such a procedure has been established with good reason. Industry should be able to use the sacking repeatedly. And this depends upon its prompt return by the consumers.

An energetic person who is concerned for his work, Comrade Mashkov had repeatedly turned to his immediate superiors with a request to solve the "sacking problem." They promised to do this repeatedly, but no specific measures were undertaken. Time passed and the number of empty sacks increased at the depot...

The head of chast food supply affirmed that the depot head had long been sounding the alarm about this matter.

"I can do nothing," said the officer. "The workers of the supply depot have categorically refused to receive the sugar sacking from us. No matter what we did or no matter how we argued, it was to no avail. They justified their refusal by instructions from above, and recommended that we ourselves dispatch the sacks to the sugar plants."

Along with Capt M. Leventman, we traveled to the supplying depot. Its chief, Maj M. Loginov, stated his "position," and complained of great troubles with sugar sacks.

"The trade organizations will not take this sacking from us. We were forced ourselves to return it to the supplier plants, and this led to overhead which was not advantageous to us. Now let the troop chast do this independently."

"What expenditures are there?"

"Well, the sugar plant imposes a penalty for a reduction in the grade of the sacks. For this reason it is not to our advantage to return the sacking. Incidentally, we have orders from the food supply section of the district which obliges the chast to return the accumulated sacks to the plants at their own expense. We do not have any facilities for storing them."

I had a look at the contents of the designated order. Its first point literally announced the following: to organize continuous acceptance of sugar sacks from all troop chasts assigned for provisioning to the depot. To establish strict control over the observance of the limit for keeping of sacking. Each quarter to present to the superior food supply section information concerning the sacking arrears for each troop chast for applying penalties to them.

The second point is equally categorical and unambiguous: prior to 15 September 1971, emptied sacks in a quantity up to 500 units are to be received from the troop chast, and according to orders of the republic

Bakaleya [Groceries] Office, they are to be dispatched to the sugar plants.

The depot workers literally have not read these two points of the order. They paid attention only to the third which stated that the chast which on 1 September 1971 had a greater quantity of empty sacks than the indicated were to issue orders for the independent dispatch of the sacks in small lots or in containers to the sugar plants.

In following this point, the depot chief tried later to justify the refusal to accept sacking for 18 months from the chast where reenlisted MSgt N. Mashkov is serving. This happened instead of requiring that the chast return the reusable sugar sacking regularly and on time.

The head of the chast depot had tried to bring back the sacking in vain. For all this time, for him it was a dead weight and it was ruined.

The immediate superiors of Comrade Mashkov tolerated this situation. And in vain. Had they shown more tenacity and concern, probably the situation would have been promptly solved. At the republic bakery goods office, we were told, incidentally, that their depot could receive sugar sacks in small lots. Wasn't this a way out of the situation? However, no one used it.

The case of the retaining of the empty sacks in the chast, we feel, should attract the attention of workers from the district food supply. Obviously, they will make a detailed study as to who is right and who is to blame, and they will help to organize the return of empty sugar sacks to industry.

FASTENING STOVES IN RAILWAY CARS

By Maj Yu. Arefin

In order to improve the conditions for train and guard personnel in a rail journey, the railway cars where personnel travel are equipped with iron stoves not only during the winter but also in other seasons with the occurrence of cold weather, and yearround for the patrols. As practice shows, with sharp jolts which occur during the starting up of the train and in switching, instances occur when the stove falls, causing injury to the personnel, and sometimes a fire in the car. And although such instances are rare, we feel that the existing method for fastening the stoves (using nails or staples) should be given up, for precisely this is the factor which can cause the accident.

We feel that the time has come to change over to a more reliable fastening of the stoves, that is, by using conical wood screws. The stoves held down with these screws (10 mm in diameter) remain stable even with the strongest jolts. During the tests, no shifts or falling over of the stoves were observed.

The method for fastening the stoves in this case is simple, and in comparison with staples, metal consumption is slight. Moreover, it must be considered that the screws can be reused many times, and in installation, there is no chance for a breaking of the stove fastening cleats which happen rather often if the nail or staple were driven in carelessly. Most importantly, safety is guaranteed for the men.

In our opinion, this question merits a review and positive decision by the corresponding military communications and railway transport bodies.

WAGES FOR OLD AGE PENSIONERS

By Lawyer I. Ksenofontov

The readers of our magazine who are employees of the military chast, facilities, enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Defense, have requested that certain questions be explained related to the application of the Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers "On Raising Material Incentives for Able-Bodied Old Age Pensioners to continue work after receiving their pension." In the consultation published here written by the lawyer of the Administration For Labor and Wages of Employees of the USSR Ministry of Defense, Comrade I. Ksenofontov, answers are provided to these questions."

According to Article 15 of the Law Governing State Pensions approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 14 July 1956, old age pensioners who continue working as employees are paid a pension of 15 rubles, if their earnings do not exceed 100 rubles a month. For attracting able-bodied pensioners to jobs in the national economy and for raising the material incentives for them to continue work, the USSR Council of Ministers has recommended that the leaders of institutions, enterprises and organizations, when necessary, hire them up to 1975, paying the higher amount of the pension (from 50 to 100 percent) with the higher wage. The commanders of troop chast and the chiefs of institutions, enterprises and organizations of the Ministry of Defense, when necessary, may also hire able-bodied old age pensioners.

The decree provides paying the full old age pension regardless of the place of employment for the following employee categories:

Workers, junior service personnel and foremen, including job training foremen, senior foremen, inspecting and other foremen, as well as foremen whose positions have a dual purpose, for example, instructor foremen;

Communications workers in the mass jobs such as postmen, operators, mail and press sorters, telegraph operators and newsstand vendors of Soyuzpechat' [Main Administration for Press Distribution];

Retail trade and public dining workers such as senior salesmen, salesmen and junior salesmen; heads of departments (sections) and their deputies; store heads and their deputies (under the condition that their duties include performing the functions of salesmen or cashier inspectors), senior inspectors, inspectors, senior cashier inspectors, employees in the small retail and delivery trade network, receivers of orders and dishes, buffet workers, and heads of railway restaurant cars;

Cooks, waiters and other corresponding employees of dining rooms, cafes, and buffets of troop chast, institutions, enterprises, medical and children's facilities, military schools, and so forth;

Work superintendents at construction, installation and repair construction jobs, including work superintendents of repair construction groups of troop chast, institutions, enterprises and organizations performing work by the direct labor method;

Workers (aside from administrative personnel, engineers and technicians) of personal service enterprises (personal service shops, beauty parlors, barber shops, photography shops, baths, receiving points, rental points, dry cleaning points, and so forth);

Middle-level and junior medical personnel of all the medical facilities and medical podrazdeleniye of troop chast, children's preschool institutions (nurseries, creches, and so forth); medical examining commissions, physicians of general medical institutions (hospitals, polyclinics, clinics, dispensaries, blood transfusion stations, sick bays, medical battalions, mobile general medical offices, sanatoria, preventoria, medical stations, and so forth);

Teachers of general educational schools under officer clubs located in rural localities.

The old age pension is to be paid at 50 percent of the amount (for persons working in regions of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East, 75 percent), but not less than the minimum amount of the old age pension established by the Law Governing State Pensions. On 1 July 1971, the minimum amount of state old age pension was set at 45 rubles a month;

For communications workers in mass professions (except those listed above) such as long-distance, municipal and local telephone operators, mail carriers, and ancillary employees in telecommunications and the press;

Engineers and technicians in industrial enterprises, construction, installation and repair construction organizations, operational enterprises and organizations in transport (with the exception of the administrations of railways, motor and municipal transport, navigation companies, and civil aviation), communications, the housing and utility systems (the housing operations offices, the housing administrations, the commandant's offices, officer housing, apartment buildings and dormitories, rear construction organizations, and so forth), as well as personal service enterprises;

Engineers, technicians and specialists in state agricultural enterprises (sovkhozes, ancillary farms, special dairy farms); veterinarians, feldshers and technicians in veterinary institutions (laboratories, sick bays, stations, and so forth);

Physicians in general medical institutions (health-epidemiological antiplague and antimalaria detachments, health-epidemiological and viral laboratories, medical inspection points and stations, and so forth) as well as facilities of forensic medical examination, children's preschool institutions (nurseries, crèches, and so forth), medical evaluation commissions;

Pharmacists and other pharmacy workers, with the exception of those who receive the full pension;

Teachers of general education schools under the of ... clubs, aside from those located in rural localities who receive the full pension, as is pointed out above, as well as instructors and pedagogues in children's preschool and extracurricular institutions.

Old age pensions are paid to working pensioners on the basis of instructions in the local social security bodies at the enterprises, institutions and organizations. The total earnings and old age pension taken together should not exceed 300 rubles a month. If it will exceed 300 rubles a month, then respectively the amount of the pension is reduced. The administration and the trade union committees classify the old age pensioners in one or another employee category. In individual instances, when it is difficult to determine the category in which an employee should be put, it is essential to resort to the Instructions of the Central Statistical Administration Under the USSR Council of Ministers approved on 10 March 1955, No 4-82.

Many readers are interested in the question of what is the procedure for paying an old age pension to the paramilitary security personnel.

According to the Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers of 13 July 1970, No 540, individuals of the paramilitary security personnel are paid 50 percent of the old age pension, and 75 percent in the regions of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East, but not less than the minimum amount of the old age pension.

It is also asked whether or not an old age pension is paid to working pensioners who have received the pension with an incomplete length of employment. No, a pension is not paid to such pensioners.

Other questions are also asked as: is the procedure of paying old age pensions applied to working pensioners who have received a pension from the USSR Ministry of Defense for the number of years worked? No, it is not applied. For them, there is another procedure for paying the pension, if they return to work. As for pensioners from the public health and educational employees who receive a pension for the number of years worked, in returning to work, the payment of this pension is halted.

In instances when the old age pensioner, for some reason, cannot work a full working day or a full working week, he can be hired, if production conditions permit, for an incomplete work day or incomplete work week.

The hiring of able-bodied pensioners in production and at institutions, particularly where there is a manpower shortage, provides serious help in carrying out the tasks confronting these bodies.

DRUNKENNESS HARMS WORK AND HEALTH

By Lt Col Med Serv V. Grin'

Our party views the development of a new man as one of the main tasks in communist construction. A high level of culture, education, social awareness and inner maturity are also essential for the victory of communism, as is the corresponding material and technical base. This is why primary significance is now being given to ideological work with the masses and to indoctrinating a highly aware and harmoniously developed man.

The party teaches that the formation of the new Soviet man, his communist morality and ideology are impossible without a constant and uncompromising struggle against the still existing shortcomings, and against what we call the remnants of the past in the awareness and deeds of people. Drunkenness is one of the severe pernicious remnants. It deprives a man of his will, it destroys his creative capabilities, it ruins his health and destroys the personality.

Caused by the conditions of capitalism, drunkenness was an inevitable evil which overtook the worker once out of the enterprise. F. Engels, in describing the situation of the worker in a capitalist society, wrote that drunkenness now has ceased to be a failing for which we could condemn the person whom it has afflicted; it becomes a necessary phenomenon and an inevitable consequence of definite conditions.

The reasons which cause the widespread of drunkenness have been fully preserved in modern capitalist society. Moreover, many of them have grown deeper and assumed even greater urgency. Abuse of alcoholic beverages, that is alcoholism, particularly in the United States, has become a terrible social evil which causes serious concern for bourgeois sociologists and leaders. The scale of this problem can be seen from the official data which appear from time to time in the foreign press. Thus, according to the data of American statistics, alcoholism in the United States is directly responsible for 45 percent of child neglect, 50 percent of all crime, 75 percent of juvenile crime and 96 percent of the murders. It is the cause of 800,000 car accidents a year, as a result of which 25,000 persons are killed. This is quite natural, since of the six million alcoholics in the United States, 80 percent drive cars.

Drunkenness has assumed a wide scale in the American army. The inhabitants of the nations on whose territories U. S. military bases are located more and more often are becoming the victims of robbery, violence and murders committed by American military personnel. Alcohol is almost always an accomplice in these crimes.

In a socialist society, drunkenness is deprived of its social roots. We have eliminated the factors which would impel a person to alcohol and which could justify drunkenness in any degree. The standard of living of the Soviet people has risen immeasurably, their spiritual life is rich and meaningful, and labor has become a source of joy. Nevertheless, among Soviet people drunks are still encountered, that is, people who voluntarily exclude themselves from the full and happy life which all our people lead.

Drunkenness, no matter how limited it might be in our nation, does tangible moral and material harm to society, and impedes our advance to communism. The abuse of alcohol leads to a reduction in labor productivity and the quality of work, and it is the cause for the violations of discipline and job injuries. Suffice it to say, that alcoholics are responsible for 90 percent of absences without leave. Drunkenness drives people to crime and leads to the splitting up of a family. This is why we cannot tolerate the fact that this infamous remnant of the past is still encountered among us. Drunkenness is incompatible with the intense creative atmosphere which now prevails in our nation, it is incompatible with the great tasks which are successfully being solved by our people. For this reason, the combatting of drunkenness is becoming a major direction in the ideological and indoctrinational work.

Experience shows that success in solving such a difficult problem can be achieved by using diverse forms such as the effect of public opinion, individual indoctrination, involvement in the creative life of the collective, broadening the cultural needs of people, and carrying out definite measures on a state scale. In recent years, a great deal has been done in our country in this direction. The state is taking the necessary measures to completely eliminate this infamous phenomenon.

Correctly organized, daily and effective antialcohol propaganda is of great significance. Articles in print, and comments over the radio and TV by specialists in various areas such as sociologists, economists, lawyers, medical workers, pedagogues, and writers, make it possible to show the many sides of the evil found in drunkenness.

Antialcohol propaganda for the purpose of preventing drunkenness must be conducted actively among military personnel. The high conscientious discipline of the personnel in the Soviet Army and Navy, their intense combat training, and their desire, by constantly raising combat readiness, to respond to the concern of the party and government for strengthening the Armed Forces, do not leave any room for such a phenomenon as drunkenness.

It must be kept in mind that with the new recruits, individual young men inclined to overdrink may get into the troops. The bad inclinations of such

young men are a consequence of shortcomings in their education in the family and school and in the production collective. They should be completely eliminated under the effect of the collective and the commanders. Here success depends primarily upon prompt intervention by the indoctrinators, and upon their ability and pedagogical skill. A well-written pamphlet devoted to the questions of antialcohol propaganda in such work is an indispensable aid.

In this regard, we would like to recommend the popular scientific book by Candidate of Medical Sciences Col Med Serv A. V. Voropay entitled Chtoby ne Bylo Bedy [In Order That There Be No Harm]¹ which has recently been published by the Military Publishing House.

In relying on extensive factual material and in using scientific data, statistical indicators and documents of the World Health Organization and other numerous sources, the author, in a readable, lively and interesting form, tells the reader about the harm of alcohol, its pernicious effect on the body, and how a craving for alcoholic beverages deprives a person of the ability to work creatively, to engage in sports and enjoy art, how it forces him into crime, has a lethal effect on his offspring, and destroys the family.

The book consists of a number of chapters, the organization of which and the questions examined will certainly be of interest to the reader. In the chapters "Drunkenness and Alcoholism. What is the Difference?" "Is a Glass of Vodka Necessary at each Gathering?" "The Influence of Alcohol on Labor Productivity," "The Perfidious Enemy of the Athlete," and "Alcohol and Wine," the reader will find not only convincing statistical figures showing the social harm of drunkenness and the material damage caused by it. These chapters also tell how seemingly harmless assertions that a glass of vodka or wine produce good cheer, restore strength and help in various illnesses are in fact detrimental. From the example of actual situations in life, the author shows how drunkenness takes over a person insidiously and gradually and destroys him, and how a good leading worker is turned into one with high absenteeism, or how a young talented athlete ends up in court.

A large section is devoted to the influence of alcohol on man's health. The author examines in detail the effect of alcoholic beverages on the nervous system, mental activity, and on the work of the heart, respiratory and digestive organs.

Along with the author, we visit a doctor's office, the reception room of a well-known professor, and a hospital ward. And everywhere, next to the patient, is the invisible correspondent to whom the patient has

¹ A. V. Voropay, Chtoby ne Bylo Bedy, Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1971.

grown accustomed, does not notice, and often even defends.

The book, written in a language accessible to a broad range of readers, at the same time excels in a professional exposition of theoretical questions.

The author gives great attention to the questions of combatting the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the army. He shows the incompatibility of drinking and drunkenness to the observance of the regulations, and to the demanding and efficient way of military life. In examining the particular features of the influence of alcohol on the physiological processes of the organism, the author points out to what results the consumption of even limited amounts of alcoholic beverages can lead before performing various assignments, and how the professional activities of an operator, a radar specialist, a computer or a flyer are upset. The sections devoted to these questions are aimed directly at military personnel and they help to more profoundly understand the dependency of the successful fulfillment of special functions in controlling modern complicated equipment upon good health. They also help understand the intolerability of violating the set conditions.

We will make only one comment. In our opinion, the particular features of the antialcohol propaganda in a military collective would have been more clearly and fully brought out if the materials of the book dedicated to this subject would have been concentrated in a separate chapter, and would have contained more varied examples from life.

As a whole, it should be pointed out that the book has been written in an interesting and widely fashion, it has been edited instructively and carefully, and published well. Undoubtedly, it will be of great benefit for a broad range of readers.

A BOOK ON SOVIET FINANCES

By Candidate of Economic Sciences, Docent,
Col Intend Serv V. Rayev

The second revised edition of the textbook Finansy SSSR (Soviet Finances) has been published.¹

In relying on the basic provisions of economic theory established by the founders of Marxism-Leninism, the authors provide a correct and sound definition of the essence of finances as the aggregate of economic relationships by which the planned distribution of social product and national income is carried out by the formation and use of monetary funds for the purpose of expanded socialist reproduction, and for the satisfaction of other social means, including national defense.

In examining the functions of finances, that is the distribution and control functions, the authors stress their active role in carrying out the economic policy of the communist party and the Soviet government as formulated in the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress. In the textbook, a significant place is given to the problem of financing national defense. It is emphasized that the allocating of expenditures for defense is a necessary condition for providing for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist nations building communism and socialism.

For the military reader the question of the finances of state enterprises and organizations may be of definite interest, since the basic provisions for organizing the financial activities are characteristic for the production enterprises of the Soviet Army and Navy. Here, the purpose and procedure for forming the fixed and working capital of the enterprises are shown under the new system of planning and economic incentive. The necessity is stressed of establishing economically sound norms for working capital,

¹ Finansy SSSR, by a collective of authors under the leadership of Professor I. D. Zlobin. Second revised and supplemented edition, Moscow, Finansy Publishing House, 1971, 376 pages. Price 1 ruble, 14 kopecks.

and to what the failure to observe this requirement can lead is shown.

The authors have provided a sound description of USSR state income. The characteristics of the profit payments and other income for the state enterprises are particularly interesting for the employees of the production enterprises and construction organizations of the Ministry of Defense operating on cost accounting. Here the formation sources and the distribution procedure of enterprise profit are shown.

The textbook examines the essence and purpose of state expenditures going to finance the national economy and sociocultural measures as well as for management. The textbook also examines the purpose and content of Soviet expenditures on defense, and their fundamental distinctions from the military outlays of bourgeois states. The book gives the factors which are considered by the Soviet state in determining the amount of expenditures on the support of the USSR Armed Forces. We should point out the demonstration of certain aspects of financial activities of the Ministry of Defense (expenditure norming, the method of financing expenditures, the particular features of organizing financial control).

Familiarization with the textbook provides the reader with a complete notion of the content and purpose of the state budget, the budget system and the budget organization of the Soviet state, budget planning and the fulfillment of the budget, as well as the types and forms of financial control in the USSR.

In conclusion, we would point out that the style of expounding the material is good. Rather difficult theoretical problems of Soviet finances and questions related to the practical activities of financial bodies are given clearly and in an accessible manner.

The textbook, in our view, will attract the attention of military readers who are officers in the rear and financial service. A study of it will help them to raise the level of economic training, and to most correctly solve the difficult problems of material and financial support for the Army and Navy.

TRAINING AIDS

The officers and junior specialists in the advanced rear services, in their letters sent to the editors of the journal, have requested information about the literature which could be used in preparing for exercises during the new training year and in practical work. Below we give annotations on certain textbooks, aids and manuals.

Uchebnik Serzhanta Voenno-Vozdushnykh Sil [Textbook for the Air Force Sergeant] (Military Publishing House, 1971, 375 pages) is designed for the head of an aviation equipment storeroom (depot). It gives an understanding of aviation regulation and normed equipment; the procedures are given for acceptance, issuing, accounting, categorizing, writing off and selling aviation equipment. The basic theoretical provisions are examined and practical recommendations are given on the following: on organizing the storage and safekeeping of aviation equipment, on the equipping and upkeep of storage areas and the location of aviation equipment, on mechanizing internal warehouse freight handling, on the procedure for storing and safekeeping of aviation equipment, on mothballing, remothballing and processing equipment in the storage process.

Rukovodstvo po Prigotovleniyu Pishchi v Voinskiykh Chastyakh i Uchrezhdeniyakh Sovetskoy Armii i Voenno-Morskogo Flota [Manual on Preparing Food in Troop Chast and Facilities of the Soviet Army and Navy] (Military Publishing House, 1970, 287 pages) has as its task to provide the necessary aid to a military cook in the practical work of preparing food and in raising his skills. Here you will also find information on the nutritional value of food products, on organizing the work area and safety procedures in using production equipment. In individual chapters, the questions of the primary processing and cooking of food products as well as preparing individual dishes are taken up in detail.

Pamyatka Dlya Voyskovogo Povara i Korabel'nogo Koka [Instructions for a Military Cook and Ship Cook] (Military Publishing House, 1970, 52 pages) gives the basic requirements for cooking food products and preparing various dishes, as well as certain questions in organizing work in a kitchen.

Pamyatka Zaveduyushchemu Stolovoy [Instructions For A Mess Head] (Military Publishing House, 1971, 40 pages) give the basic requirements in training

and leading mess personnel, control over the quality of food processing meal preparation, the complete reporting of the proper food standards to the supplying organizations, as well as on providing exemplary order in the mess.

Rukovodstvo po Khraneniyu Prodovol'stviya i Imushchestva Sluzhby Prodovol'stvennogo Snabzheniya [Manual On Storing Food and Equipment of the Food Supply Service], (Military Publishing House, 1966, 344 pages) widely treats the questions of the equipping and upkeep of depots and storage facilities, and it outlines the basic principles for organizing the storage of food and equipment, the particular features of their storage under field conditions, the procedure for mothballing and demothballing equipment, technical inspection and servicing of equipment during storage.

Uchebnoye Posobiye po Uchetu i Otchestnosti v Sluzhbe Snabzheniya Goryuchim Voinskikh Chastey [Training Aid on Accounting and Reporting in the Fuel Supply Service of Troop Chast] (Military Publishing House, 1967, 94 pages) gives the basic provisions for accounting and reporting in the fuel supply service of the military chast and soyedineniye, the procedure for filling out and keeping the basic accounting and reporting forms, the procedure for writing off fuel and lubricants for consumption, the procedure for inventorying equipment, and so forth.

The textbook Goryucheye, Smazochnyye Materialy i Spetsial'nyye Zhidkosti [Fuel, Lubricants and Special Fluids] (Military Publishing House, 1967, 328 pages) takes up the physicochemical properties of fuel, oils, lubricants and special fluids, as well as the principles of their use in military equipment. The rules for inspecting and correcting their quality are given.

Uchebnik Mladshogo Spetsialista Sluzhby Snabzheniya Goryuchim Tekhnicheskimi Sredstvami [Textbook of the Junior Fuel Supply Service Specialists. Equipment] (Military Publishing House, 1968, 264 pages) is designed for junior specialists of the fuel supply service. This gives basic information on the design, organization, servicing and repair of equipment.

Uchebnik Motorista Nasosnoy Stantsii Polevogo Magistral'nogo Truboprovoda [Textbook for a Pumping Station Operator of a Field Pipeline] (Military Publishing House, 1970, 272 pages) describes the design, operation and technical servicing for moving pumping units of the field pipelines, brief information is given necessary for the operator about fuel, hydraulics and automation, and the questions are examined related to setting up pumping stations and work at them in pumping fuel under various conditions.

In addition to literature, in training rear specialists, training films can play an important role. The Movie Studio of the Ministry of Defense has produced a number of these films on the questions of unit services and administration. In training rear service troops, the following training films can be used as good visual aids: "The Organization of Feeding Troops Under Field Conditions," "The Organization of the Feeding of Navy Personnel," "The Organization of Feeding Air Force Personnel," "The Organization of Feeding Personnel Under Stationary Conditions," "The Deployment, Operation

and Disassembly of Field Pipelines," "The Organization of Training Junior Fuel Supply Service Specialists," "Fueling Ground Equipment," "For Exemplary Company Services and Administration," "Protect Military Clothing," "The New Military Uniform," and others.

THE JOURNAL "TYL I SNABZHENIYE SOVETSKIKH
VOORUZHENNIYKH SIL" IN 1972

Here you have, respected readers, the first issue of our journal for this year. In becoming familiar with these materials, you, of course, will be interested in what will be covered in following issues and what are the journal's plans for 1972.

Last year, 1971, was a year full of events of enormous historic importance. It was the year of the 24th CPSU Congress, and a year of great labor successes for the Soviet people and the men of the Army and Navy in further strengthening the economic and defense might of our motherland and in raising the combat readiness of our valorous Armed Forces. This was widely reflected in the materials published in the journal.

And for 1972, the second year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, as before the main direction in the activities of the editorial board and editorial staff of the journal will be the broad propagandizing of the decisions of the communist party and the Soviet government as well as the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress. The purpose will be to show how the Soviet people are carrying out these decisions, the mobilization of the Army and Navy personnel and above all the personnel in the rear podrazdeleniye, chast and facilities, to achieve excellent training and service, to carry out the tasks of military, political and special training on a high level, to further improve discipline and organization in work, and to provide constant readiness to carry out the most difficult combat missions. All of this has been reflected in the annual subject plan.

A number of editorials and propaganda articles will be devoted to the political organizational and ideological activities of the CPSU and its leading role. Proceeding from the desires of the readers, the journal has already begun to publish materials which can be used in preparing for exercises on several subjects in the system of Marxist-Leninist training, and above all, for that category of military personnel and employees which are studying under the training plan "Urgent Questions of the Economic Policy of the CPSU Under Modern Conditions".

In 1972, the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, a multinational socialist state, will be widely celebrated. The journal will

dedicate to this jubilee articles about the unshakable friendship of the Soviet peoples, about the unity of the army and the people and the military comradeship between the representatives of all the nationalities of the nation, as well as about the successes in military duty with which the men of the Army and Navy are preparing to celebrate the 50th jubilee of the USSR.

In compiling the 1972 subject plan of the journal, we have considered the proposals of the officers, generals and admirals of the central rear administrations of the Ministry of Defense, as well as the requests of the officers and junior specialists of the rear chast, podrazdeleniye and facilities as voiced by them at reader conferences in the districts, fleets, military schools as well as in letters to editors.

Last year, the representatives of the editorial staff and members of the editorial board held a number of reader conferences in the Red Banner Northern Caucasus, Kiev, Far Eastern, the Order of Lenin Leningrad, the Transbaykal and other military districts, as well as in the Red Banner Northern Fleet, the Air Defense Troops of the nation and in the Air Force garrisons. The meetings with readers were useful and informative. The proposals and requests made by them have been carefully studied by the editors and the editorial board, a portion of the problems and subjects of interest to the readers have already been taken up, and many have been included in the 1972 plan.

The editors see as their fundamental duty to actively help the commanders, chiefs, political bodies, party and Komsomol organizations in training and indoctrinating rear personnel in a spirit of total loyalty to the motherland, the unfailing fulfillment of the requirements of the military oath and military regulations, as well as in mobilizing the personnel to further improve military skills and to raise the military readiness of the chast and facilities. Materials from these sessions will be published from issue to issue in the section "Military, Political and Special Training," as well as in other sections of the journal.

The readers, having had positive praise for many articles published on military, political and special training as well as on military indoctrination, at the same time have recommended even wider treatment of the experience of the rear chast and podrazdeleniye during exercises in supplying the combat chast during various types of combat, and under a difficult situation. They should also show the experience of party political work with the rear specialists as well as the organization of the competition for meeting the tasks and the norms. The editors have planned to print materials on these and other subjects, and are endeavoring to prepare them in such a manner that they will be of effective help to the readers in more profoundly understanding the role of the rear services of all the types of Armed Forces in modern combat, as well as in broadening military and special knowledge and enriching experience.

At the reader conferences, it was proposed that materials be published about the junior specialists, and to take up the questions of their practical

activities. The necessity of this is dictated by life and by the tasks of indoctrinating and training the men. For this reason, in the first issue of the journal, a new section has been introduced entitled "The Rostrum of the Junior Specialists." This section will contain articles and correspondence from advanced men in training and service from among the junior specialists. They will tell their experience in work, in mastering special knowledge and in developing their skills. They will describe the organization and procedure for conducting exercises, for running the rear services, as well as the procedures and methods of material and technical support for the combat podrazdeleniye. The editors are asking the junior specialists to write more frequently in the journal about their experience in training and work, and in advance thank those commanders and political workers who have advised the creators of advanced experience among the soldiers, sailors, NCOs, ensigns and warrant officers, to publish in our journal, and help them in defining the subjects and preparing the articles.

The materials published under the title "In the Military Academies and Schools" will be devoted to seeking out ways to further raise the effectiveness of the training process in the military schools as well as to the questions of training and indoctrinating the students.

Our party gives great significance to the socialist competition in successfully carrying out the program for the economic and sociopolitical development of the nation as elaborated by the 24th CPSU Congress. In the decree recently passed on this question, the Central Committee has pointed to the necessity of further improving the organization of the socialist competition. The materials on the socialist competition among the military personnel and employees will be published in the journal from issue to issue. In the articles, correspondence and letters sent to the editors, it would be a good thing to show the improvement in the organization of the competition, its influence on carrying out the tasks of training and indoctrinating the personnel, and on all aspects of the life of the collectives. They should show how it helps to develop creativity among the men, to strengthen military discipline and troop comradeship, as well as to raise combat readiness. Write us about all that is new and valuable which has appeared in your competition.

Under the title "People and Their Deeds" articles, essays and sketches will be published about advanced officers and junior rear specialists, heroes of military labor, rationalizers and inventors. Try your hand, comrade military correspondents, in this type of writing, and show more fully the moral beauty of the Soviet soldier-citizen, as well as his total dedication to the party and his people.

In the section "Supply, Economics, Financing and Life of the Troops," the readers will find materials on the urgent questions related to the activities of the services engaged in supplying the troops with food and clothing, medical and financial support, barracks and housing services as well as trade and service facilities.

In the opinion of a majority of the readers, in 1972, we should continue to publish materials under the title "Conversations about Company Services and Administration," "For Podrazdeleniye of Thrifty," "Advice and Recommendations to Young Officers and Junior Specialists" and "Consultations, Answers to Reader Questions." The editors have considered this request, and as before will publish materials under the designated titles.

Permanent subjects for the journal will be the following: The struggle for savings and thriftiness, the organization of economic training for the commanders, chiefs and all the personnel of rear podrazdeleniye, enterprises and facilities, its effect on the growth of labor productivity, and the rise in production effectiveness and the economic indexes.

"Communications, Transport, Shipping and Technical Support" is also a very important section of the journal. In it, as before, we will publish materials on rail, motor, sea and river, air and pipeline transport, and will take up questions related to the planning and execution of transport. This section will also contain materials on airfield technical support, equipment of the rear services, and its use in depots, bases, during exercises and sea voyages.

In each issue of the journal it will be possible to find materials devoted to technical training. In 1972, the editors will carry out extensive work to disseminate and propagandize advanced experience in mastering the equipment, and in raising its readiness for use. The authors of materials on these questions will be the creators of advanced experience, rationalizers and inventors as well as participants of the VDNKh [USSR Exhibit of National Economic Achievements].

In commenting on articles which they have liked, the readers have rightly pointed out that sometimes declarative and insufficiently concrete materials have appeared on the pages of the journal. These articles tell correctly and in detail what must be done, but little is said about in what ways the successful solution to one or another problem can be achieved. The editors recognize the validity of these comments, and in preparing new materials for publication, will do everything possible to help the authors in improving the contents of their articles.

As before, letters and reviews will be published about books relating to the organization and work of the rear, on training and indoctrination, military economics and economic work in the troops and other questions, in addition to articles concerning the activities of the rear services of the armies in the fraternal socialist nations.

The subscribers of our journal have obviously noted that recently there has been an increase in the amount of information published under the heading "Brief Announcements..." This has been due to the work done by our informants from the rear staffs of the military districts, troop groups, fleets, and from the troop chast and facilities. Unfortunately, we do not receive information about important and interesting measures which have been carried out from everywhere. The regular receipt by the editors of

information concerning these measures will make it possible to publish information even more widely on the pages of the journal.

Write and send us articles and correspondence both on the above-mentioned questions as well as on others which have been raised by life and practice.

We are counting on broadening the range of active authors as a whole, and in particular, on active publications by authors from the troops such as commanders and political workers, innovators, the masters of various specialties, the workers of advanced enterprises, staff and supply service officers, as well as instructors at military academies and schools.

In a brief statement it is impossible to tell fully about the annual subject plan and all of the proposals and recommendations which have been raised at reader conferences. But we have endeavored to consider them. It must be added that the editors can successfully carry out their plans only with active work from the readers and military correspondents.

The editors thank the comrades who have sent in their articles for publication, and proposals for the subject plan. They thank those who have taken a direct part in preparing and conducting reader conferences, and who have made proposals at them aimed at further improving the work of the journal.

We greet all the friends of the journal, its authors, subscribers and readers. We wish you, comrades, success in military training and service.

For new creative meetings in 1972!

BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE MILITARY DISTRICTS,
TROOP GROUPS, FLEETS, REAR ADMINISTRATIONS
AND FACILITIES

Report From a Participant of the All-Union Students' Rally

Among the participants of the All-Union Students' Rally held in Moscow was a student of the Order of Lenin Military Academy for Rear Services and Transport, Sr Tech-Lt Viktor Krivonoshchenko. He is an advanced man in training, an active Komsomol member and an excellent athlete. Upon returning from Moscow, he gave his impressions of the rally to the students and the secretaries of the primary party and Komsomol organizations.

In the academy, a special evening meeting was held on the subject "We are on Course to Communism." At this meeting, V. Krivonoshchenko told of the great tasks confronting the student youth. Stands which had been attractively designed in the Lenin room and in the officers' club were devoted to the work of the All-Union Students' Rally.

At the party and Komsomol report-election meetings which are being held, great attention has been given to the materials of the All-Union Students' Rally.

The communists and Komsomol members have discussed the tasks posed by the Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, during a speech at the All-Union Students' Rally.

High Praise from a Commander

During tactical exercises with field firing, the artillery troops in chast X received an excellent evaluation. In a special order, the commander pointed out that the rear personnel had efficiently supplied the artillery troops with everything necessary, and had shown great endeavor, initiative and endurance. A group of rear specialists was awarded honorary diplomas and valuable gifts for exemplary actions. Among them were motor vehicle troops, repairmen, and food supply workers such as reenlisted MSgts V. Anikanov and B. Islyamov, Sr Sgt N. Syuvatkin and others who completely fulfilled their socialist obligations. The podrazdeleniye of repairmen commanded by Lt G. Ostanin received the title of excellent.

The rear personnel of the chast, in following the example of the Baltic sailors, has assumed high socialist obligations in honor of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and is hard at work carrying them out.

A Procedural Training Assembly

A procedural training assembly for commanders and chiefs has been held in the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany.

For the purposes of disseminating advanced experience in running unit services and administration, the officers were shown model soldiers' dining rooms and tearooms, personal service rooms and storerooms for keeping the personal effects of the soldiers and sergeants, dryers, sleeping areas and other facilities.

In the course of the assembly with the rear leadership, the procedure was studied for elaborating planning documents related to military and special training. The training results of last year were analyzed and the tasks for the new training year were set.

Procedural aids were published on the organization of the vehicle maintenance day of the troop chast, and given to the troops.

Plan Quotas Fulfilled

The leadership of the rear services of the USSR Armed Forces and the Central Committee of the Trade Union for State Trade and Consumer Cooperative Workers have summed up the results of the course of the socialist competition among military trade enterprises to fulfill the plan of the first year of the five-year plan ahead of time. It has been established that all the state plan quotas during the third quarter of 1971 were overfulfilled. The military trade organizations achieved high indexes in trade and domestic services for military personnel and their families. Extensive work was done to introduce progressive service methods, to use production reserves and to strengthen savings.

The best indexes in fulfilling the socialist obligations were achieved by the collectives of military trade workers in the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, the Moscow Garrison, the Red Banner Kiev and Transcaucasian military districts.

The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Central Committee of the Trade Union for State Trade and Consumer Cooperative Workers have resolved to award the rotating Red Banner to the military trade collective of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, to give it the first monetary prize and award it a diploma first degree (the chief of the district trade administration, Col Intend Serv N. Travin).

The second money prize and the diploma second degree were awarded to the collective of trade workers at the Moscow Garrison (chief of the trade administration, Col V. Sochilov).

The third money prize and diploma third degree were awarded to the collective of trade workers at the Red Banner Kiev Military District (chief of the district trade administration, Col T. Grudin).

By an order of the Deputy Minister of Defense and Chief of the Rear Services of the USSR Armed Forces, an honorary diploma was awarded to the collective of trade workers of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District (chief of the district trade administration, Col O. Nachkebiya).

Excellent for Six Years

The crew of the sea-going diving boat commanded by reenlisted WO communist I. Zalaban has won first place at the base for the results of the socialist competition in honor of the 54th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, and has maintained the title of excellent. Many divers have received the chest insignia "Outstanding Navy Man."

The sailors of the boat excel in good special training, combat skill and high morale and psychological strength. This is manifested particularly in underwater work. Last year, the crew participated in locating, raising and deactivating mines, shells and other explosive articles which had been sunk by the Nazis. All the sailors and petty officers headed by the boat commander showed courage and valor in this.

The close-knit military collective of divers year in and year out has achieved high indexes in military, political and special training. For six years running, the collective has won the title of excellent. The crew has responded energetically to the challenge of the initiators of the socialist competition to properly celebrate the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and has promised to uphold the title of excellent.

With the Quality Emblem

The state commission, after carefully testing the manufacturing methods and wear properties of the officer's Russian leather boots with a microporous sole, awarded them the State Quality Emblem. The collective of the factory has invested a good deal of labor and creative initiative in order to achieve such high results. A number of innovations have been introduced into virtually all the basic operations, beginning with the selection of materials, the equipment has been modernized, and careful finishing of the footwear has been organized. The design of the boots is original. It successfully combines the strength of nailing and the use of synthetic glue. The two types of fastening the bottom are done separately. Initially a leather backing glued with a thin layer of monolithic resin is fastened with brass nails to the inner sole. Then, a porous rubber sole is glued firmly to this layer on special presses. The boots are waterproof, they are comfortable and long-lasting in wear.

The boots are irreplaceable under field conditions. The officers have been satisfied with this footwear.

The All-Army Council on Tourism

In Moscow, the All-Army Council on Tourism has met with the participation of representatives from a number of military districts. The 1972 work plan for the tourist bases of the USSR Ministry of Defense was discussed. The speaker and the persons participating in the debates pointed out that tourism in the Army and Navy during the first year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan has gained new development, and great work has been carried out to further improve its physical plant. The army and navy tourist bases have successfully met the posed tasks. New excursions have been opened, and there has been a significant increase in tourist-excursion, mass cultural and sports work at the tourist bases.

An increased number of military personnel has spent their leave on hikes and journeys. In 1971, around 90,000 persons used the tourist bases of the USSR Ministry of Defense, and in 1972, more than 95,000 tourists are expected.

The Krasnaya Polyana, Pyatigorsk, Kudepsta, Terskol, Kichkine, Kobuleti, Liyelupe and Zhdanovichi tourist bases have successfully served the army tourists.

However, as was pointed out at the council, the Mezghor'ye, Razliv and Sokol tourist bases have not created proper conditions for holidays. There have been individual instances of a disrespectful attitude by the service personnel to the needs of the tourists, and there have been complaints about the quality of food.

The comrades who spoke said that sometimes the tourist bases receive people with poor health, that is, those who should not take a holiday here, and they do not participate in the hikes. Proposals were made aimed at improving the work of the tourist bases.

The results of the council's work were summed up by the chief of the Tourism Section of the Ministry of Defense, the chairman of the All-Army Tourism Council, Maj Gen N. Garetnin.

Indoctrinating a Love of the Beautiful

At the Central Administration of Military Communications Under the Ministry of Defense there is a good tradition of holding exhibits of amateur stamp and coin collectors, amateur photographers and artists. The officers and employees of the administration regularly visit them.

There has been special interest in the last exhibit of paintings by Lt Col (Res) A. Kolesnikov. His pictures are a creative response to trips through the homeland.

In size the exhibit was small, a total of around 20 canvases. However, each work shows a knowledge of the subject, a lyricism, it instills a love for our motherland and indoctrinates a feeling of the beautiful.

Assembly of Company Sergeant Majors

A productive and instructive assembly of sergeant majors of the companies and batteries has been held in chast X. At it they used various forms and methods of training including practical exercises in the field, on the equipment of the company services and the troop rear, at the sports areas and firing ranges, as well as lectures, reports and colloquiums.

Officer F. Voinov gave a lecture on the requirements of the CPSU in developing high morale, political and psychological qualities in the personnel. Interesting exercises were conducted in the field on tactical training. Here they worked on the actions of a company or battery in various types of combat, and the obligations of a sergeant major in combat.

Many practical exercises at the assembly were conducted for the regulations and for studying the functional duties of the sergeant majors in running company services and administration (the upkeep of premises, the storage and safekeeping of weapons, uniforms and other property, the maintaining of exemplary appearance among the personnel), the observance of the order of the day in the barracks and interior order in the combat vehicle park, and so forth. These exercises were conducted on a high level by officers G. Konygin and P. Borisov.

The experienced officers V. Nikonov, Yu. Kuz'min and others gave the sergeant majors a number of procedural suggestions and recommendations on shooting, drill, and military medical training. An exercise was also held on the method for organizing and conducting morning physical exercises.

During the independent study hours, the participants of the assembly studied the regulations and instructions, they worked on various training aids and literature, made a thorough study of their own obligations. The assembly contributed much that was beneficial in raising the level of military and special knowledge among the sergeant majors of the companies and batteries. Many of them are preparing to become ensigns in the near future.

Inspectors Have Helped

The people's control group of the Central Experimental Production Combine of the Uniform Supply Administration of the Ministry of Defense headed by communist I. Usanov recently checked the organization of labor in a number of shops, and studied the reasons for the interruptions in work committed by them. The group discovered that the reasons for the interruptions are the absence of individual types of simple equipment and supplies, the uneven work load of the workers, the interruptions in supplying them with materials and tools, as well as the great loss of time due to shortcomings in the running of the dining room.

The administration of the combine examined the results of the inspection and immediately took measures to establish proper order. The shop began to operate rhythmically.

Having responded quickly to a received warning, the group established that in one of the brigades, the output norms had been padded. The brigade leader who was responsible for this was held liable, all the incorrectly paid amounts were returned, and the storage of the work order blanks was improved.

An active group of communist and nonparty persons has formed around this people's control group. In all initiatives, the group is supported by the leadership of the combine and the party bureau. This makes it possible to conduct the work effectively.